

{ STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
{ UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

In mines, or intends to do so, should order it; they will weekly read of some things which will rather astonish them. Send thirteen stamps to pay postage for the quarter, to Mr. HALSE, 28, Threadneedle-street, City.

Original Correspondence.

THE SPELTER TRADE.

SIR,—In last week's Journal there appeared some interesting remarks on spelter. We have just come across the enclosed in a trustworthy report of the metal trade, and beg to forward it for the information of your readers.

April 7.

VON DADELSEN AND NORTL.

"SPELTER."—The speculative movement entered into about three months since, when a powerful combination purchased the entire stock, has had the effect of advancing the price only about 10 per cent., but this slight advance has attracted spelter to this market from all quarters, the stock having increased during last month upwards of 3700 tons, and now amounts to 12,000 tons, against 4161 tons on March 31, 1863. In addition to this there remains fully an average stock of 2500 tons in Hull, Grimsby, and West Hartlepool. The production of English spelter is largely on the increase, and is now extensively used in the place of foreign. The great outlet to India is entirely closed against foreign, a consignment made at present quotations would entail a loss of 25 per cent. The market has been dull all the week, and prices lower."

MINIMUM RENTS FOR MINES.

SIR,—I address you to introduce the following subject to public notice, from knowing that the Journal is always open for the discussion of matters connected with or affecting the mining interests of this country, that you are the guide of, and to mining matters generally; and I, as a mine adventurer, feeling that there is, among other great evils, a growing evil, and an unnecessary burthen imposed upon mine adventurers in the two western counties by landowners; who, instead of burthening so hazardous a speculation as mining is, should be the persons to lessen unnecessary expense, and make the losses of the adventurers (which, in some cases, are very great) as light as possible. The grievance to which I allude is the practice of, now, imposing upon mine adventurers the payment of minimum rents, so that the lords receive a certain amount annually, either as rent or dues, and in some cases rent in addition to dues. Whether this is done by the lords or their stewards I know not; but I know that it is done, and it is a great hardship, and, in my opinion, should be sternly resisted by every mine adventurer and agent in the kingdom, except where a new lease is to be granted of an old dividend-paying mine, and even then should be resisted, the practice being bad in principle. It is a well-known fact, taking it as a whole, that the lords are the greater gainers by mining, and that they do not run any kind of risk to get the immense dues that some of them are now receiving, for the adventurers are now bound to pay for all the land destroyed or injured, that too at a high figure, and much of the land in the course of time is reclaimed, so that they are paid for it, and get the land over; they are also bound to compensate the tenants for any injury they may sustain, and those tenants do not forget to make small injuries appear very great, and are backed up by the lords' stewards, so that the adventurers must pay. As I have said before, the lords run no risk, but the adventurers risk everything. Suppose a case, for instance, where nothing is discovered; the lord receives the rent of his tenants; he receives the minimum rent of the adventurers; they pay him for his land (say) at 100l. per acre, perhaps not actually worth 10l., and they compensate the tenant; at last the mine is found to be worthless, and ultimately abandoned. It is then that the adventurers are awakened to their position, and find that they have spent and lost (say) some 20,000l. or 30,000l. in trying to discover something for the lord (with a view of a doubtful little for themselves), and they have for years paid to the lord a minimum rent for being allowed to spend their money with the view to improve his property. It may be, and it has been, said that the rent is allowed to the adventurers out of the dues should any minerals be found; I admit in some cases it is so, but the rent commences with the commencement of the mine, and years may elapse before any minerals are expected to be returned, and in too many instances mines have been, and are, worked without anything at all returned; and although the adventurers are losing thousands a year, the lord will have his rent, adding to the loss of, and disheartening, the company. The practice of charging minimum rent is doing a great injury to mining, and will tend to prevent discovery, as many are come to feel it to be a greedy imposition, and turn their backs on such speculations. Two cases have recently come under my notice, where the same lord asked a rent of 40l. per annum; in each case it would take a considerable time to open the ground, and, perhaps, then it might be found valueless; but the gentleman who applied for one of the sets told the lord that he would never consent to pay any rent while he was spending his money to develop his (the lord's) property, but he would consent to a clause in the lease, that in the event of the mine being abandoned, or at any time stop working (except necessarily so from some accident), that a small rent should be paid from such abandonment or stoppage until the sett was surrendered. To this the lord would not listen, and he was told at last by the gentleman that he had better try the mine himself under his own terms, then he would know how he would like to pay the minimum rent; the gentleman who applied for the above sett has since taken up a sett, in the same neighbourhood, of a liberal lord, who is likely to be rewarded with some hundreds of pounds per year as dues, whereas the minimum rent lord cannot get a company to look at his sett; they turn from him and his rent with disgust, as all mine adventurers ought to do from such unreasonable men. It is, I fear, true that the rent system was first introduced by some gentlemen called mine adventurers, who, in one instance, offered rent in addition to dues as an inducement to some small landowners who were unwilling to grant; but look at the result—the sett was obtained, a cry of great riches was got up, these so-called mine adventurers found a market for the shares at a high premium, and before the first year's rent was due they were quit of the concern, and the mine soon after abandoned. That species of mining is not legitimate, but jobbery, or even worse. Minimum rent may answer the purpose of such, but will not do for legitimate mine adventurers, who sometimes work for many years, and effectually try the ground, before they give up a mine. I think, in my humble opinion, that the interests of the lords and the adventurers ought to be brought somewhat closer together—amalgamated or blended with each other; and if the adventurers risk their money, the landowners should risk some portion of their land. There is not, under the present system, a sufficient margin for inducement, but it is too much like "Heads I win, tails you lose." The dues, too, are often too high. I fear you will think my letter very long: I will plead, as an excuse, the importance of the subject, or at any rate I consider it a most important one; and, therefore, trust that some of your numerous correspondents, who are more competent than I am, will take the subject up, and through your invaluable Journal impress upon the minds of mine adventurers and mine agents the necessity of resisting the impost above mentioned, and make a stand, "One and All," against the unreasonable demands of the landowners of the present day, who may chance to have a kindly gossip in their property, such as to induce the belief of a mineral deposit, and the desire to try it.—March 29.

THE DIVINING ROD.

SIR,—I should not have taken any notice of Mr. Rickard's last letter on this subject, as I consider he ought either to have met me and put the matter to the proof, or yielded his opinion, but I wish to make known to the mining public that two gentlemen—Capt. Thomas Harper, of Lanhydrock, and Mr. Marks, Bodmin,—told me, yesterday, that they were prepared to go to any sett with Mr. Rickard, or any other gentleman, and were certain of being able to find every lode solely by the rod; and I believe all those who have been to the mines I have before referred to are fully convinced of its correctness and value.—Holland, April 6.

GOLD IN WALES—THE AGENTS' REPORTS.

SIR,—An Englishman in Wales has, in the Journal of March 26, another letter on the subject of the Welsh gold mines. This time, without indirectly repeating his censure on Capt. Nancarrow's report to the Welsh Gold Mining Company, he attacks a report of Capt. Faill on the Sovereign Gold Mines. The Sovereign and Cefn Coch are near neighbours, but not on the same lodes. Whether Captain Nancarrow made a mistake in his assertion respecting the Welsh Gold Mine is beside the present question. The question is, whether 200 tons a day of quartz can be raised at the Sovereign. It can, and that it is by treating great quantities, and by that mode alone, that gold quartz veins of the character of the Sovereign can ever be won, the attention of public companies. "An Englishman in Wales" seems to doubt the possibility of 200 tons a day being raised "from a lode that has never been opened." He says "I have considerable knowledge of the place." In Welsh, I doubt that assertion, as it is well known that Nature has laid bare and opened the Sovereign veins very extensively. There has lately appeared in the Journal a prospectus of the Rosina Grande Gold Mining Company of Brazil; that prospectus calls for a capital of 100,000l., and boasts of a vein 36 feet wide, and states—"These mines might be aptly termed gold quarries." It is reported on by Capt. Treloar and Dalley, and the first name on the direction is Mr. George Noakes, who has shown, by his energy and perseverance in Great Britain, what an Englishman can do. Now, Sir, if it is fair, just, and legitimate that such reports may be used with regard to foreign gold mines, for what or by what reason are they to be considered as very unfair, unjust, and illegitimate when applied to Welsh gold mining? "Oh!" (says "An Englishman in Wales,") "150 tons a day in Cefn Coch and 200 tons a day in the Sovereign. Never can do it; all bosh!" Let us just look into it a little. The Sovereign veins are now ready for gold quartz

quarrying from the surface, and I should not be afraid to undertake the raising of 200 tons of quartz per diem; 200 tons per diem will be per week 1400 tons (allow me to remind an Englishman in Wales that there are but 34 days a week in the month of March), and per month 4200 tons. Every ton of fathom will give 16 tons of quartz. To obtain that quantity 275 cubic fathoms must be quarried every month, and as the works are extended that quantity can be extracted in sinking, driving, and stoping. The average cost of producing 275 tons per month would be about 4l. per fathom. This is ample at all times, in all places, and from fair depths.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 275 tons, at 4l. per fathom..... | £1100 0 0 |
| Add for stamping, amalgamating, &c. | 1100 0 0 |
| Royalty (say) | 330 0 0 |
| On the credit side we are to look for the yield of gold from 4400 tons of quartz. I will put it lower than any prospectus or report yet out—8 dwts. per ton, less than half the yield of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mines. | |
| 4400 tons, at 5 dwts. = 1100 ozs., at 70s. per oz. | £3850 0 0 |
| Deduct cost | 2530 0 0 |
| Profit per month | £1320 0 0 |
| in twelve months | 15840 0 0 |
| Or upwards of 16 per cent. on a capital of 100,000l. | |

But how are you going to reduce the quartz? Aye, there is the rub.

"An Englishman in Wales," tells us he would on no account undertake to work 200 heads of stamps with their water. Where does he hail from? Not from Devon, I declare, nor from Cornwall—"One and All." There is no necessity to be restricted to a fall of 240 ft., and four wheels, 60 ft. diameter, one above the other. A Cornish boy, a Devon lad, and a Welshman in Wales, will tell him there is such a place as Tyn-y-groes, and such a thing as the Mawddach River, and that he can bring sufficient water from the latter along a lead commencing at the former, thus giving a sufficient supply of water to the Sovereign all the year round, and something to spare. An "Englishman in Wales" has been looking up Cwmgurn for his supply of water. A "Welshman in Wales" would use that stream and the Mawddach, and he contends for Welsh gold mining in the same way as foreign gold mining. Really, Sir, it is laughable to see Englishmen come into Wales to mine for gold. Several have expected to find lumps of solid gold in the quartz in regular rows on the surface, just as if Dame Nature had been planting gold in similar way to neighbouring plantations. I wish to distinguish between Gold mining companies and gold mines. I will not justify all that has been said and done by the former, but I will maintain the integrity and legitimacy of the latter. We are, as a people, justly proud of our Castell Carn Dochans, our Cefn Coch, and our Vigna and Clogau, and hope 1864 will add to the list of successful gold mines. We cannot all expect Vigna and Clogau. That mine is certainly a phenomenon. Mr. Martin, the chairman, was afraid, at the last meeting, to say how rich the bunch of gold was. It is as rich, if not richer, than any known bunch of gold in the world. There are, at all events, some fathoms of ground there considerably richer than any fathom of ore ground in Great Britain around. Pick out the richest fathom of ground in Devon Great Consols, in Great Britain, in Mines, and in half-a-dozen others of the richest mines in the kingdom, add them together, and they will not be as valuable as the richest fathom of ground in Clogau—1200l. per fm. has been common—3000l. per fm. has been seen, and on one occasion nearly 6000l. per fathom. Such bunches as these will pay enormous profits on a few tons per month; but when we come down to 5 dwts. per ton we must treat that quartz as a very large scale. Now, for the man who will treat 150 and 200 tons per day of quartz; that is, the man who will better the labouring class by giving them additional employment, and also add to the riches of the country by adding to the riches of his employers. Wales and Welshmen are under the greatest obligations to the *Mining Journal* for giving free scope to the advocates of the Welsh mines whenever they are attacked on their merits. From remarks occasionally made one would be led to suppose that great sums of money have been laid out in Welsh gold mines, and lost. We have several whose extent of workings consist of an adit 5 fms. long and a shaft 2 fms. deep. More money has been laid out in one mine in England than in all the gold mines in Wales put together. However, quietly and surely, and in a very economic manner, the gold veins are now attacked in a more systematic way. Levels are driven and shafts sunk more extensively, and new processes for extracting the precious metal adopted. During the late run down on gold mines any mine that was abandoned was immediately retaken by other parties, so that a very extensive tract of the country is now held by parties. Many are waiting for the man to reduce 150 or 200 tons per day. When he comes he will be hailed by a

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NANGLES AND THE "BEARS."

SIR,—It is to be regretted that there are so many unprincipled men upon the mining market calling themselves brokers, and offering advice to the public, who give transfers, knowing them to be worthless pieces of paper, and take cheques for the same. Lately, most strenuous efforts have been made to knock down the price of Nangles shares by untruthful reports, and, so far, the "bears" have apparently succeeded. They sell shares, give a transfer, and receive in payment a good cheque. The next post from Cornwall brings the transfer back, with a note from the purser—"The transfer cannot pass; the seller has no shares in his name."

I paid for shares in Nangles on the 31st ult., and up to yesterday they were not right. The shares proceeded as usual. Such proceedings are extremely dishonest. I know, for a fact, the "bears" borrowed nearly 100 shares (there are only 1024), and yet they cannot put their accounts right. The next settling they will find themselves in a still greater difficulty, provided shareholders are not frightened out of their shares. The lode is worth 40l. to 50l. per fathom. Captains Charles Thomas (of Dolcoath) and James Pope (of Wheal Bassett) have inspected the mine this week. I expect to receive their reports on Monday, and shall be happy to forward it to any shareholder or intending purchaser.—32, Poultry, E.C., London.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The dividend of the company carrying on the mines of the Loire has been fixed at 9s. 8d. per share for 1863. At the annual meeting of the company, just held, the retiring directors, MM. de Cheppe and Dallos, were re-elected, and 755 obligations, repayable in 1863, were drawn for liquidation. The short line of railway known as the Bessiges and Alais, which is principally used for the transport of coal, acquired last year 79,476l., while the working expenses amounted to 36,408l., or 45-89 per cent. After providing for interest on loans, &c., the balance available for dividend on the share capital was 26,476l., admitting of a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. The position of this interesting undertaking, to which we may possibly make some future reference, appears extremely satisfactory. The market for pig remains without change at St. Dizier. The article, which is more offered than sought for, remains at 4l. 10s. per ton for charcoal-made. Producers are familiarizing themselves more and more with a fabrication with mixed combustibles, and consumers have no longer so much repugnance to purchase this quality. The high price of wood-made pig, as compared with iron, caused a fabrication of two kinds of mixed iron to be adopted, one of pig produced with a mixture of coke and charcoal, and the other with wood-made and coke-made worked together; but it is now beginning to be understood that it is better in every respect to effect the mixture in the blast-furnace rather than in the puddling-furnace. The fabrication of mixed pig will triumph, there is no doubt, as it has now attained a quality which supports a comparison with the products of charcoal. Rolled iron, first-class, are quoted by continuation 9l. to 9l. 4s. per ton, with a scale of 4s. to 8s. per class; sheets, 9l. 12s. to 10l. per ton, with a scale of 12s. 6d. to 16s. between the various categories; hammered iron, 10l. 10s. to 12l. 12s. per ton, and axes 11l. 4s. to 11l. 8s. per ton. Machine No. 20, 9l. 8s. to 9l. 12s. per ton. It is still hoped that French metallurgists will profit from the rise established in other countries. The English market is encumbered with orders on external account, although in the home market there may have been some check of late. Belgium, for its part, has at present an excessively active production, and finds itself under the necessity of refusing numerous orders. France being able now to meet the requirements of buyers on more advantageous conditions, it is natural that a part of these orders should be diverted to France, in the same manner as Belgium profited recently from the excess of orders in England. It is stated that this result is already taking place, and that some representative railway companies, who had come into Belgium for the conclusion of contracts for rails, have preferred to enter into engagements with French establishments. This state of affairs will, probably, be again reported if, as there is reason to hope will be the case, the present activity in the iron trade continues.

It may be interesting to compare the imports and exports of iron, &c., into and from Belgium during the first two months of 1864, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1863 and 1862. First with respect to the imports, which have been as follows:—

| | 1864. | 1863. | 1862. |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| Unworked steel | Tons 8,395 | 8,117 | 8,684 |
| Coal and coke | 8,395 | 10,399 | 9,264 |
| Rough copper | 125 | 399 | 417 |
| Iron minerals | 25,081 | 24,706 | 8,987 |
| Rough pig and old iron | 322 | 388 | 121 |
| Beaten, rolled, &c., iron | 284 | 160 | 272 |
| Engines and machinery | 466 | 490 | 391 |
| Lead | 56 | 122 | 387 |
| Rough zinc | 766 | 614 | 479 |

These figures do not display any very great variations. Passing to the export movement of the two months, we arrive at the following results:—

| | 1864. | 1863. | 1862. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| Worked steel | Tons 455,323 | 495,409 | 476,684 |
| Coal and coke | 16 | 133 | 252 |
| Rough copper | 20,710 | 35,276 | 26,882 |
| Iron minerals | 4,348 | 5,082 | 4,923 |
| Rough pig and old iron | 17,076 | 13,414 | 8,219 |
| Beaten, rolled, &c., iron | 848 | 79 | 90 |
| Engines and machinery | 928 | 802 | 1,816 |
| Lead | 597 | 780 | 1,871 |
| Rough zinc | 1,058 | 2,476 | 3,683 |
| Rollled zinc | 1,864 | 1,362 | 1,339 |

A great increase may be remarked in the exports of iron, and especially of plates, which amounted in February alone to 1122 tons. A sensible augmentation may also be remarked in the exportation of rolled zinc. A Charleroi writer says:—"The market for pig and iron continues very animated, and the demand is maintained in a very active manner. Nevertheless, the rise in prices has not made any further progress. If prices undergo in Belgium less fluctuation than in England, this arises from the fact that we have not, as is the case at London, Glasgow, &c., a special bourse or market for iron and pig. It has been several times proposed to create this market or bourse, either at Brussels or elsewhere, but it is to be regretted that the projects in this direction have not yet proved successful. The Government will, probably, have to take the initiative, as the question is one of much importance, and of general interest." While waiting for the establishment of a great institution under the patronage of the Government, Belgian foremasters and heads of coal workings might already attempt the English system, and profit from the benefits which commercial meetings would secure them. Why should they not associate themselves at Brussels with the Société Commerciale et Industrielle, which has just founded a bourse? The best means of engaging the Government to take the necessary measures for the creation of a great and fine institution, tending to develop commercial transactions which are already very numerous—in a word, to establish a bourse of commerce, working regularly and altogether in harmony with the necessities of Belgian trade—is to show that it is really desired by the various branches of the national industry. Belgian foremasters now meet together, but still in very limited numbers, when great adjudications call them to Brussels, and that several times in each year. But if they desire the creation of a bourse, which is not at all doubtful, let them unite themselves with those who, penetrated with the same idea, have undertaken to put it in practice with their own resources. Probably, if they adopt this course the Government will soon interpose, and take measures calculated to render the institution perfect and durable. Several contracts for rich coal for Belgian metal-

lurgical works having lately required renewal, some collieries have stipulated for a rise of 5d. per ton, which all the foremasters have not accepted. This is a very ordinary commercial fact, which must be anticipated for several reasons—first, because rich coal becomes scarce in the Charleroi basin, while its cost price sensibly increases; and, secondly, because it has long been usual in the Charleroi basin that the price of rich coal should follow the good or bad fortune of metallurgy. It is not, then, astonishing that coalowners should have attempted to make the advance at the present moment. The rise decided on by the Trieu-Kalsin has surprised no one, and the resistance opposed by the foremasters to this rise has also not astonished anyone. The supply radius of metallurgical works is, in fact, now so extended, in consequence of the establishment of railways, uniting all the industrial centres with each other, and the efforts of metallurgists to diminish the return price of their products as so persevering, that there was reason to expect that they would endeavour to avoid a rise in the price of rich coal; and this is just what has happened. It has been stated that the Châtelineau company has broken off all relations with the Trieu-Kalsin, but this is not correct; the colliery continues to furnish it with part of its supplies; and, as to M.M. de Dorlodot, they have for several years purchased their deliveries of combustible at several collieries in the basin of Charleroi and the Centre. Belgian metallurgy wisely endeavours not to be dependent upon a single colliery, but to establish between the coal workings a competition, which maintains moderate prices.

The situation of the copper market has undergone no sensible change; notwithstanding the fall in prices, affairs present little interest, and only some small and unimportant transactions to meet the requirements of consumption are noted. At Havre, Chilean and Peruvian, in bars, has made 94l. to 95l.; Peruvian mineral (pure standard), 98l.; United States (Baltimore), 116l.; ditto, Lake Superior, 122l. to 125l.; ditto, Mexican and La Plata, in bars, 82l. to 84l.; ditto, Russian, 112l. to 124l.; old yellow copper, 54l. to 60l.; ditto, red, 94l. to 96l.; ditto, bronze, 74l. to 80l. per ton. At Paris, English, in plate, made 102l.; tough cake, 106l.; Lake Superior, 126l.; Chilean, 97l.; Corcoro mineral, 100l.; red-rolled copper, 120l.; and yellow ditto, 110l. per ton. Tin remains heavy at late prices; Amsterdam advices sum up the position of the article on the Dutch market as follows:—

| | 1864. | 1863. | 1862. |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Stock, Feb. 29 | 61,183 ingots. | 51,740 ingots. | 40,401 ingots. |
| Deliveries in March | 6,085 | 7,650 | 4,335 |

Stock, March 31
| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 55,098 | 44,090 | 36,066 |

The stock for the approaching sale was 104,362 ingots, against 95,555 ingots in March, 1863, and 115,726 ingots in March, 1862. At Paris, Banca has made 123l., Detroit 120l., and English 113l. per ton. At Brussels, the quotation for Banca has been 129l. per ton. At Havre, Banca has made 120l.; Detroit, 116l. to 117l.; Peruvian, 90l. to 102l.; and Peruvian mineral, 80l. per ton. Lead remains in a good position, and maintains itself easily at previously acquired rates; the stock on the German markets is generally well reduced. At Paris, Spanish aznouns have made 22l. 16s.; French, 22l. 8s.; Belgian, 22l. 8s.; and rolled, 25l. 12s. per ton. At Havre, Spanish has made 20l. 16s. to 21l. per ton. In zinc, transactions are less active, and prices show a slight depreciation as compared with the rates previously current. At Paris, rough Silesian has made 23l. 8s., and rolled 23l. per ton; at Havre, the article has brought 22l. to 22l. 16s. per ton.

With reference to an article which appeared recently in these columns, on the state of the zinc trade, M. Ardissou, of Marseilles, writes to the *Journal des Mines*:—"Accepting as strictly correct the totals given by the English journal, the stock of zinc on hand would only suffice to meet two months' consumption, and this is very little to meet the necessities occasioned by the present rage for building. If the mines beyond the Rhine become idle, or keep the metal in order to meet the wants of Germany, it is clear that zinc will shortly make default to the industry of the rest of Europe, or attain exorbitant prices. In order to provide for the dearth of zinc which threatens industry, there is only one means, as simple as primitive—viz., to work this mineral actively wherever it is found in workable masses. We have it in France, but, unfortunately, our country has little affection, and has almost an antipathy, for their working. Their working, however, remains, in consequence, neglected and unknown, and our education has not been completed in this respect. However this may be, it is good to call the attention of mining and metallurgical industry to the zinc bearings which exist on French soil, and as the attention of mining companies to the veins or heaps of zinc immediately workable. For my part, I will note three in the department of the Maritimes-Alpes. Let those who have at heart the development of mining industry do the same for other departments, and in some weeks we should have a collection of zinc bearings sufficiently important to enable us to meet our own wants. The first is a vein of blende (sulphurated zinc), very extensive, and having an average power of 20 inches; the second is another vein of blende, not less important than the former; and the third is a considerable heap of blende (carbonated zinc). The two first are in favourable conditions, as well for working, properly so called, as for means of communication; in the latter regard, however, the calamities leave a good deal to be desired."

We have referred to various French matters, but we ought to note that the colliery companies of Rive-de-Gier, Montrambert, and La Béraudière, and St. Etienne, have just held their annual general meetings at Lyons. We shall, probably, make a more extended allusion to the position of these enterprises in a future impression; meanwhile, we may note that a supplementary dividend of 4s. per share was voted by the meeting, making, with 10s. per share distributed in October, 14s. per share. The Montrambert and La Béraudière Company has fixed its dividend for 1863 at 6s. 9d. per share of this sum 2s. 10d. was paid in October, leaving 3s. 11d. per share now divisible. The working of the St. Etienne collieries continues to give good results, the exercise of 1863 showing a net disposable profit of 26,865l., admitting of a distribution of 8s. per share. Of this sum 3s. 4d. per share was paid in October, and the balance will be handed to the proprietors on the 16th inst. The profits realised by the Société du Gaz Général de Paris in 1863 amounted to 10,181l., and the dividend for the year has been fixed at 7 per cent. A company has been formed for the construction of a line of railway from Lille to the collieries of the Pas-de-Calais.

GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA—REPEAL OF THE RESTRICTIVE GOLD ACT.

The report of the Chief Gold Commissioner for the Province (Mr. P.S. Hamilton) for 1863 has just been issued. The quantity of quartz crushed during the six months ending June 30 was 4122 tons, which yielded 4299 ozs. = 1 oz. 20 grs. per ton. The number of men employed was 492, thus giving 8 ozs. 7 dwts. 15 grs. per man for the six months.

| District. | Quartz. | Gold. | Aver. per ton. | Men. | Aver. per man. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|------|----------------|
| Stormont (Isaac's Harbour). Tons 93 | ozs. 341 | ozs. 3-66 | ozs. 3-66 | 175 | 1-11 |
| Wine Harbour | 1874 | 1667 | 1-05 | 150 | 1-11 |
| Sherbrooke | 1615 | 1468 | 1-09 | 104 | 1-11 |
| Tangier | 229 | 229-75 | 1-02 | 100 | 2-29 |
| Oldham | 283 | 216-75 | 1-02 | 54 | 4 |
| Renfrew | 195 | 202 | 1-03 | 40 | 5-05 |
| Lawrencetown | 97 | 55 | 1-06 | — | — |
| Ovens | 3 | 2-60 | 1-83 | — | — |
| Montagu | 89 | 117 | 1-31 | — | — |

Mr. Hamilton remarks that the lapse of time since the first discovery of gold in Nova Scotia, and since the passing of the earlier regulations and enactments bearing thereon, has afforded opportunities for learning much by experience in all that relates to this matter. It was, therefore, only reasonable to expect that, with the progress of time, many amendments would suggest themselves to those enactments, which were framed without—and necessarily without—a perfect knowledge of all that was peculiar in the Nova Scotian gold fields, and that would most conduce to their profitable development. The re-vestiment in the Crown of private lands for gold mining purposes has produced no beneficial result that he can discover; whilst it has been productive of evil to the public interests. The seizure and re-vestiment in the Crown of lands already granted, being an invasion of "vested rights" so highly prized, merely as such, by British subjects generally, has caused, he has reason to think, deep heart-burnings in most instances where put in force. On the other hand, the province has not in any instance profited by this provision of the "Principal Gold Act," quite the contrary. Down to Dec. 31, 1863, there had been paid to the original owners for lands re-vested the sum of \$23,230-51; whilst a considerable extent of such lands actually occupied as mining areas had not yet been paid for. He has no hesitation in declaring that this amount is far, very far, above "the value of such lands, estimated" (as the Act directs) "in respect of any enhancement thereof from the supposed existence of gold therein, or in lands in the neighbourhood thereof." He must even go farther, and say that the lowest price yet paid for any such lands is far above their value when estimated as the ad very properly directs that it should be. The reason why these lands have been paid for at so high a rate may be easily shown. The land proprietors, feeling aggrieved with the provisions of the Act, as mentioned above, sought to recover their losses by putting an exorbitant price upon that portion of their lands actually appropriated by Government, and have invariably refused to make any material abatement in their demands. Where, on account of the extraordinary magnitude of these demands, recourse has been had to arbitration, the sympathies of the arbitrators have gone with the private owners, and heavy awards have been given against the Provincial Government. In fact, the highest rates of payments have been made under such awards. Since, then, the provisions in the Gold Fields Act for investing lands in the Crown are, in their operation, injurious both to the interests of the Crown and of the private land owner, it is desirable that they be repealed, unless some good reason exist why they should not be known to no such reason, but conceive that the new objects for which these provisions were enacted would be better subserved by their repeal. He, therefore, respectfully suggests that that portion of the Gold Fields Act relating to the re-vestiment of lands in the Crown be repealed, and that gold mines be made subject to the terms of existing Acts for the regulation of other mines in the province, the terms of those Acts being slightly modified, so as to make them applicable to the peculiar circumstances of the gold mines. Such a procedure would, he feels assured, greatly simplify and facilitate the preliminary steps to mining operations, whilst it would ensure a greater measure of justice both to the Crown and to the private individuals interested in such operations.

COAL IN NEW ZEALAND.—At this moment the consumption of coal in New Zealand is not less than 60,000 tons per year, costing the colony something like 150,000l. A colonial journal says:—"There is no doubt that we can supply a better coal than any imported into New Zealand, and at 25 per cent. less cost, and this with a profit sufficiently large to the holders to compete with any ordinary investment. What is wanted is a company started on a sufficiently broad basis, and we are certain, if it can be done, all the necessary capital can be raised, if not in Nelson, in the other provinces."—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

MONSTER STEAM-HAMMER.—Messrs. Morrison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have just forged the largest and most powerful steam-hammer in the world for the Russian Government. The piston-rod to which the hammer is attached is a ponderous piece of metal, weighing no less than 42 tons in its rough forged state, and now, when dressed down to the required dimensions, it has only been reduced to 35 tons. The length of the piston-rod is 38 ft., the diameter 2 ft. 4 in., having a stroke of 14 ft. 6 in., the piston being 6 ft. 8 in. The forging of this mass of metal occupied 44 days. The cylinder for this hammer was cast at the Elswick Engine-Works. Its diameter inside is 6 ft. 6 in., its weight upwards of 40 tons. The two standards weigh nearly 40 tons each. The united weights of the hammer bar, the cylinders, and standards, amount to over 150 tons.

COMPETITION DISTANCED BY MILES.—We understand that the great steam-trousers supplied by Mr. Alfred Webb Miles, of 73, Brook-street, Hanover-square (by whom they were originated) are far superior to those obtained of any of his numerous imitators, and that his customers ensure better value for their money in the various departments of his trade as a tailor than they are likely to get elsewhere. He may be well to note the address (73, Brook-street, his only place of business), as he formerly resided in Bond-street.—*Observer.*

shaft, on Amasine lode, is poor. No. 2 winze, sinking below the same lode, opens tribute ground. The 70, north of Susan's lode, is unproductive. In back of this level yields 16 ton of ore per fm. The 60 north, on the same

BRITISH MINES.

COMPOSITION DEEDS—The Court of Exchequer has held, in the case of *Re Bell & Co., Ltd.*, that a composition deed signed by the requisite number of creditors is not binding on a creditor who is not registered, &c., according to the provisions of the 1926 section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, if it is void as against non-assenting creditors, by reason of its containing a provision on behalf of the creditors that the debtor until default should be made into a company, and that the composition should be made into a company, and that the debt of any creditor not assenting to the composition should be extinguished.

A petition for winding-up of the **British Zinc Rolling Company (Limited)** is to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 16th inst.

copper ore; we sold from these stores yesterday about 100 sacks of tinstuff. The pits are improved for tin and copper, particularly S. Rowe's and J. Glibbard's; so far we expect a good sale again this day month, and we shall sample several tons of copper fortnight's time. No lode is yet to be seen at the 10 north, but to all appearance it is near at hand, the water having increased since Thursday last. We have several of good blende on the floors, and are expecting a purchaser daily to purchase a large ccl already dressed.

winze, the lode worth on the average 144, per fm. A new stoping back of the 120 foot winze of Doldge's winze, has been commenced, in which the lode is worth 207. per fm. In Hooper's rise, in back of the 77 east, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 2 to 3 feet wide, continuing to yield saving work, and is promising. In Piper's rise in back of the 66 east, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, and ore-saving work. In the 45 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, breñ. muddle. peach. canel. and stones of rich copper ore. In WUUI

THE TIN TRADE.

The artificial state of this metal, which we have had to report for some time past, still continues. During the past month a combination of adverse circumstances has thrown the market quite out of its regular course, and we have had to submit to a sharp and heavy decline in price. Although prices have somewhat recovered from the lowest point, we cannot report any true revival of trade. The stock of foreign tin here continues to increase, and, with the large quantity now on passage and shipping at Penang, is much greater than our requirements; besides this, there is an unusually heavy quantity of Banca remaining over from last year's sale. The arrivals towards next sale are already considerable, and shipments of 6000 slabs of Billiton are reported from Japan to Holland. These sources of supply, coupled with the large and, we believe, still increasing production of English tin cause us to take a very gloomy view of the future range of prices. The present quotations are upheld by the tenacity and firmness of holders, who just supply the every-day wants of buyers; but whenever a sale of any quantity has to be made at once takes place, and no recovery follows. At present many holders, doubtless, consider the late fall as but temporary, and, therefore, do not realise; but the monthly arrivals will more than satisfy current wants, and until we see some material reduction in stocks we can feel no confidence in any upward movement being anything but short lived. The quantity of Banca here and in Holland on March 31 is as follows:—

| | 1864. | 1863. | 1862. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Stock in Holland | 55,095=1870 | 44,090=1364 | 36,066=1120 |
| Arrived towards next sale | 103,522=3530 | 96,955=2976 | 115,726=3580 |
| Stock here | 2620 | 2620 | 1455 |

Tons. The quantity of Straits tin now afloat for Great Britain is 607 tons, against 523 last year; and for the continent of Europe there are now 175 tons afloat. The English tin was reduced 4s. per ton on the 17th ult.; but there is no improvement in the demand, which is a very sluggish.

STRAITS.—The transactions have been very large, principally forced realisations against a bankrupt's estate, for which as low as 109s. was said to have been taken. The market is now sterner, small sales for consumption and export realising 112s.

BANCA has declined here from the same cause as Straits—price, nominal, 116s. In Holland the market has fluctuated between 69s. and 68s., with small sales. The following is the official return of the production of Banca for the last fourteen years, the production of 1863 being the largest, with two exceptions, during that period:—

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Slabs, 102,708 | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |

The official returns from Holland are as follows:—

| | 1864. | 1863. | 1862. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Stock in Holland, Feb. 29 | 51,163 | 51,740 | 40,401 |
| Delivered during March | 6,085 | 7,650 | 4,355 |

Stock on warrants, March 31

Arrived towards next sale

The arrivals of tin in London during March have been as follows:—Straits, per John Masterman, 4967 slabs; ditto, per Peter Symons, 1503; ditto, per Latona, 247; ditto, per Avelanche, 104=6821 slabs; Banca, from Holland, 1700 slabs.

Making since Jan. 1 into London:—

| | 1864. | 1863. | 1862. | 1861. |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Banca | 4,950 | 11,343 | 1,558 | 75 |
| Straits | 13,775 | 6,674 | 27,162 | 20,649 |

Total

We estimate the stock in warehouse here at 2620 tons, against 2507 tons last month. The export from Singapore from Jan. 24 to Feb. 24 was:—to Great Britain, 1037 tons; to America and Continental Europe, 111; price 82s. From Penang, during the same period, the export was:—to Great Britain, 3227 tons; to America, 111; and to Continental Europe, 927 tons; price 82s. The import and export of tin during the month of February and the first two months of this year, compared with 1862 and 1863, have been as follows:—

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Month ended Feb. 29 | 3916 | 3118 | 1639 | 6232 | 3118 | 1639 |

Import

Export

TIN-PLATES.—The demand has somewhat fallen off, and prices are in buyers' favour. The declared value of tin-plates exported during February last and the first two months of this year, compared with 1862 and 1863, has been as follows:—

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Month ended Feb. 29 | £99,040 | £98,260 | £85,352 | £163,323 | £169,415 | £169,905 |

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the market was supplied with 31 fresh ships only. House coals were in good demand at last prices. Hartley's dull, and 3d. lower; manufacturers' without alteration; best house coal, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; seconds, 17s. to 17s. 9d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 16s.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 45 arrivals. The appearance of short supplies for a time produced some excitement in the market for house coal, and business was brisk at an advance of 1s. per ton. Hartley's and manufacturers' steady at previous quotations.

—On Friday the 13 arrivals were all steamers, on contracts. The few cargoes remaining from Wednesday were cleared off at last prices. Haswell Wallend, 20s.; South Hetton Wallend, 20s.; Hartlepool Wallend, 20s.; Eden Main, 18s. 9d.; Tunstall Wallend, 18s.; Hastings' Hartley, 16s. 3d.; Tanfield Moor, 14s. 6d. per ton: 1 cargo unsold: 25 ships at sea.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in March was 59,555 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 36,349 tons, showing an increase last month of 23,606 tons. The exports coastwise during March were 10,468 tons; same month last year, 7186 tons—increased last month, 3282 tons. Total exports coastwise from January to March, 28,682 tons; same period last year, 19,769 tons—increased this year, 8913 tons.

BRISTOL COAL TRADE.—During March 836 tons of coal were exported overseas from Bristol, as against 385 tons in the corresponding month last year, showing an increase of 451 tons in the shipments. The exports were made as follows in March:—Rotterdam, 140 tons; Jersey, 36 tons; Nickeril, 140 tons; Newfoundland, 120 tons; Quebec, 400 tons; total, 836 tons. The total exports for the present year are 1252 tons, as against 1610 tons in the first three months of 1863.

NEGLECT OF COLLIERY RULES.—On Monday, at the County Sessions Room, Bolton, Mr. J. Hesketh, proprietor of the Great Lever Five Quarters Colliery, was summoned by Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines, for breach of the 1st, 2d, and 3d general rules to be observed in the working of coal mines. The first rule requires that sufficient ventilation be provided; the second that the entrances to places not in actual working shall be properly fenced off, so as to prevent access thereto; and the third, that wherever safety-lamps are required to be used, they shall be first examined and securely locked by a person appointed for that purpose. It was proved that these rules had not been complied with, and the magistrates ordered payment of the mitigated penalty, in each case, of 2s. and costs.

At Over Darwen, on Thursday, Mr. James Bewick, agent of the Scholes Fold Colliery, was proceeded against by Mr. Dickinson, Inspector of Mines, for neglecting to have a proper means of signalling from the surface to the bottom of the shaft. It appeared that the means had been provided by the owners, but through neglect it had not been repaired after a breakdown some weeks before the day for which the information was laid. A penalty of 1s. and costs was imposed.

THE CRENNER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY.

—Any stranger in the neighbourhood of Crowan on Wednesday, March 30, would have thought himself in the midst of some great national jubilee. Literally, thousands of visitors were present, miners had dressed themselves in their best clothes, flags were flying in every direction, and the fair sex added all the charms of gay ribbons and pretty faces to grace an event which had really a national, as well as a great local, significance. If our readers wish to know what all this was about, we beg to inform them that on the day named there was probably the largest and most successful "setting" of the present century in connection with the above mine. For some time past the contractors have been vigorously at work preparing machinery, quarrying stone, clearing foundations, opening out the shallow adit, and collaring and preparing the shafts. In doing so they have from time to time across tons of copper ore, some of which is of a very high percentage, and in several places they have found the strongest proofs of the exceeding richness of the several mines they are preparing to work. On Wednesday the public settling took place, in the account-house of South Crenner Mine, at Crowan. As might have been expected, merchants, builders, and contractors were there from all parts of Cornwall, and under a most lively competition very moderate estimates were given. The works to be executed included the building of three large engine-houses, with boiler-houses; three steam-whim houses, with boiler-houses; also, account-house, smithy, and material-house, together with other buildings, plans and specifications for which were exhibited. The setting also included the carriage of stone for the various buildings, together with the carriage of material from adjacent wharves, ports, and places. The short time which has elapsed since the contractors for the company commenced operations has been sufficient to prove not only the truth of the reports as to the one lode from which such enormous returns of copper ore were formerly made, but the equal richness of another of the lodes has been all but demonstrated. At the time the Crenner and Wheal Abraham United Mining Company was formed it was not expected that there would be any returns of ore, or that any fresh discoveries could be made till after the erection of the machinery and the draining of the mine, a work of such magnitude that months would have been required before they could be accomplished. Now, however, it is expected that, simultaneously with the work of the contractors, early mining operations will be commenced on the back of a south lode, which gives the most complete evidence of its highly mineralised character. The promoters and the shareholders of this great undertaking may be all too congratulated. They have shown great spirit, and will, there is every reason to believe, be rewarded by an amount of success equal to, if not surpassing, their most sanguine anticipations.

TIMBER IN MINES.—The annual consumption of timber in Cornish mines amounts to nearly 100,000 loads, and involves an expenditure for Norway timber alone of about 200,000l. Large quantities of American timber are also used, averaging in value about 40,000l.

SALE OF MINE SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Mr. T. P. Thomas sold, by public auction, at Garroway's, on Thursday, the following mine shares:—163 Wheal Ida (forfeited) at 4s. 3d.; 5 Wheal Grenville at 9s. 6d.; 15 ditto at 9s. 6d.; 10 ditto at 9s. 6d.; 5 East Grenville at 3s. 1s.; 40 ditto at 3s. 1s.; 5 Great Wheal Vor at 35s. 5s.; 15 Chiverton at 12s. 6s.; 30 Redmoor at 4d.; 10 ditto at 1s. 3d.; 20 North Wheal Robert at 1s. 6d.; 60 ditto at 1s.; 75 ditto at 1s.; 20 North Miners (1s. paid) 6s. 6d.; 10 Bottle Hill at 1s. 6d.; 10 ditto at 2s.; 30 Wheal Union at 6s.; 53 Great Retallack at 5s.; 5 Santa Barbara at 10s. 6d.; 2 Wheal Kitty (Leland) at 13s. ex div.; 50 Pednash-dra at 5s. 6d.; and 50 Hawkmoor at 5s.

* With next week's Journal we shall publish a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which will appear the first of a series of Plain Papers on Geology; the Ventilation of Mines, by Prof. W. Smyth; Bolivia, and its Resources; Formation of Iron by Metallurgical Insects; Quarterly Sales of Copper, Lead, and Tin; and other articles unavoidably postponed.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

| METAL MARKET—LONDON, APRIL 8, 1864. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| COFFER. | £ s. d. |
| Best selected | 106 0 0 |
| Tough cake | 103 0 0 |
| Tile | 103 0 0 |
| Burra Burra | 107 0 0 |
| Copper wire | 6 1 1 |
| ditto tubes | 0 1 1 |
| Sheathing & bolts | 110 0 0 |
| Bottoms | 115 0 0 |
| Old (Exchange) | 96 0 0 |
| IRON. | Per Ton. |
| Bara Welsh, in London | 8 15 0 |
| Ditto, to arrive | 9 0 0 |
| Nail rods | 10 0 0 |
| Stafford, in London | 11 0 0 |
| Bara ditto | 11 0 0 |
| Hoops ditto | 12 0 0 |
| Sheets, single | 13 0 0 |
| Pig No. 1, in Wales | 4 10 0 |
| Refined metal, ditto | 4 0 0 |
| Bars, common, ditto | 7 15 0 |
| Do, merch., Tynes or Tees | 8 10 0 |
| Ditto, railway, in Wales | 7 15 0 |
| Ditto, Swed., in London | 12 0 0 |
| Railway chairs | 5 10 0 |
| " spikes | 11 0 0 |
| LEAD. | Per Ton. |
| English Pig, ordy, soft | 22 0 0 |
| Ditto (WB) | 23 0 0 |
| Ditto sheet | 22 0 0 |
| Ditto rod | 22 0 0 |
| Ditto white | 26 0 0 |
| Ditto patent shot | 24 0 0 |
| Spanish | 21 0 0 |

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The characteristics of the Metal Market remain without any important alteration or improvement, and nothing of moment has occurred to break the monotony of dulness which has marked it for some time past. We cannot, however, but hope that the period of change to a better state of things cannot be far distant; and that, with the more genial weather which is now cheering us, a more genial state of commercial affairs will also arise, and activity once more become the great feature of the metal trade. It is a matter sincerely to be desired that the Conference about speedily to meet for the consideration, and, if possible, the settlement of the Danish question, will arrive at such an agreement that the shocking destruction of life and property now going on in Denmark may be stayed, and that those nations now engaged in war may soon return to the cultivation of the arts of peace and the extension of commerce, which are so much more conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the human race. The intelligence from India of the removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta will, no doubt, have a serious influence upon the prosperity of that city, though it is not likely that it will act otherwise than beneficially upon the commerce of India, and being calculated to prolong the lives of those at the head of affairs there, and thereby enable them to devote greater energy in promoting the prosperity of that great empire, will tend, indirectly, to benefit commercial affairs.

COFFER.—No improvement has occurred in the demand for this metal, and it may now be bought at 3s. to 4s. under official rates.

IRON.—Sufficient time has not elapsed since the preliminary meeting of the Staffordshire ironmasters to estimate the effect that may be produced by the decision to make no change in present prices; but there is a very confident impression that large orders have been held back during the last two months in the hope of prices being lower. The export returns also show that the exportation of iron to America recently has been very large, and railway iron also shows a very considerable increase, and should these continue it will cause still greater confidence—the permanency of present rates. In Welsh iron, the decision of the Staffordshire ironmasters has given great satisfaction, and it is expected that buyers will give orders more freely during the next five or six weeks. The makers are doing an average business, and the works are in active and regular employ. Scarcity of hands is still felt, and the wages question has not yet been settled; but at certain works the men have continued at their employers' terms, and the agitation in other localities is decreasing. Swedish iron remains firm. In Scotch pig-iron the fluctuations during the week have not been very material. At the commencement the improvement in prices had continued, and 59s. 1d. cash, and 60s. 4d. three months, had been paid. A decline, however, followed, and business was done at 58s. 10d. cash, and 60s. 3d. three months. A fair amount of business continued to be done at these prices, and afterwards fluctuated between 59s. and 58s. 8d. cash, and 60s. 6d. and 60s. 3d. three months. The last advices from Glasgow state that a moderate amount of business has been done at 58s. 9d. cash, and 59s. 10d. to 60s. three months, closing rather buyers.

LEAD.—The market continues firm, with a slight improvement, 22s. being now asked for common English pig, and 23s. for WB.

TIN.—Very few transactions have occurred in this metal during the week, and the market may be described as still drooping. A small quantity of Straits has been sold at 111s. cash.

SPELTER.—The market is becoming rather firmer, and several transactions have occurred at slightly better terms; the price now obtained for parcels on the spot being 21s. 7s. 6d.; for May delivery, 21s. 12s. 6d.; and for June and July delivery 21s. 15s. The stock in London during the month has been very considerably increased—the quantity on April 1 being 11,898 tons, being an increase during the month of 3670 tons.

STEEL without alteration.

TIN-PLATES.—The demand continues good, and prices are becoming somewhat firmer. QUICKSILVER is still selling at from 9s. to 9s. 5s. for parcels in second hands.

A fair average amount of business has been transacted in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, the greatest amount of attention, as usual, being confined to a few prominent mines. At the meeting of smelters, on Wednesday, no alteration was made in the price of copper, and the standard for ore is higher and firmer. Tin is not quite so satisfactory, but lead is particularly firm, and we fancy, ere long, lead mines will take a more prominent position. Wheal Grenville has been the most prominent mine all the week, and is steadily advancing upon its own intrinsic merits. On Friday they opened firm, at 9 to 9½, advanced to 9½, 9½, and leave off 9½ to 9½. The lode in the 100 fathom level end is 10 feet wide, and worth nearly 100l. per fm., being the richest end in any tin mine in Cornwall, excepting Great Wheal Vor. The 110 has been cut into 2 feet, and so far worth 15s. to 18s. per fm.; and the south part, not yet cut into, is expected to be the richest; in the 100 lode is 10 ft. wide. East Caradon, 30½ to 30½; at the meeting a dividend of 22s. 6d. per share was declared. We have not received the statement of accounts nor the report, as we usually do, in time for this article, though the proceedings of Marke Valley and Carn Camborne meetings, held at the same time, reached us yesterday. Bedford United shares have been in demand at 2½ to 3s. Carrogil, 37 to 38s; Clifford Amalgamated, 35 to 36s; East Basset, 68 to 69s; East Carn Brea, 7½ to 7½. Great Wheal Vor, 35 to 36s; the Wheal Metal lode continues to open out very favourably; Ivey's shaft holds down well below the slide; the 147, east of Ivey's shaft, is worth 150l. per fm.; the 147, west of Metal, is improving, worth 30l. to 40l. per fm.; the 162 west, 50l. per fm.; the 174 west, 70l. per fm.; the 174, east of Ivey's, 100l. per fm. The important feature here is that, from the productiveness of the above ends, there is every prospect that the run of tin will be continuous from shaft to shaft (Metal to Ivey's), and open out an extraordinary amount of rich ore ground. The lode will be cut in the 184, at Metal shaft, and the 189, below Ivey's, in two or three months.

Sithney Wheal Metal, 5½ to 5½; the lode in the 60 end is worth 20s. per fm.; the winze under the 50, about 13 fms. from Great Vor boundary, 20l. per fm. In the 95 there are 3 fms. to drive to cut the lode under the ore in the 60. West Wheal Metal, 4 to 4½; during the past week the agent reports that the Metal lode has been found in West Metal adit, 30 fms. from the south boundary, just as laid down by the Great Wheal

Vor agents in the plan published in the Mining Journal of last month. Sithney Carnmeal, 6½ to 6½; West Wheal Vor, 3 to 3½. East Wheal Vor, 5 to 6; a dividend of 1s. per share (450l.) was declared, leaving in hand 1244l. 18s. 8d., in favour of the company. The mine is now to be conducted on the Cost-book System, the scrip certificates to given up, and transfers made in the usual way. The agent says the ends, on the whole, have improved; and looking at the length of ore ground driven through in the 90, on Marke's lode, he considers the chances good for increased dividends when the lode is laid open in the 100. Carn Camborne, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; at the meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made; the engine-shaft is in course of sinking below the 30, in favourable ground. The cross-cut north in the 30 has been driven 9½ fms. towards the north lode, the ground hard. In the south cross-cut a lode has been cut worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm. in the eastern end, and 1½ ton per fm. west—supposed to be Clarke's lode. The mine is looking better, and the agent considers the chances of success to be very good when the mine is further developed. Great Laxey, 5½ to 5½; Great South Tolgus, 3½ to 3½; Great Wheal Fortune, 16 to 17.

Hingston Down, 3½ to 4. Pendean shares have advanced to 6½ to 6½; the committee have had the mine inspected by the agents of Botallack and Levant, and their report has been printed and circulated among the shareholders, who will, probably, share in our disappointment that the report makes no reference whatever to the state of the tin mine, which a short time ago gave rise to so much difference of opinion. The inspecting agents, apparently, were directed to confine their report to the Great Pendean lode, lately cut into in the 82 fathom level north; though, when they were underground, the trouble would have been but very little more to have made a thorough inspection; and the expense, we should think, no more at all. The western wall of the Great Pendean lode, which has been just cut into, is composed of quartz, a quantity of iron, mudiic, and a small portion of purple copper. When cut fully into, the agents say, "should the water increase so much as there would be no possibility of carrying on operations on this lode with the present engine, we consider the weir suggested by the agents will be perfectly safe in damming in the water, so as to keep the mine safe and secure," and they advise "that the materials for this should be got under hand before the cutting through the lode be carried out, and with this precaution they think no danger need be apprehended." On Feb. 27, we referred to the danger of sinking the mine with the present machinery, and as Messrs. Boyns and Nankewis add in their report that the Pendean lode is one of the principal objects in working the mine, and as it certainly offers great chances of success, no time should be lost in erecting a new engine, and giving this lode a vigorous prosecution. Nangiles, 27½ to 28½. North Crofty shares have been firm, and advanced to 5½. North Shepherds shares have been firmer, and in demand at 6 to 6½. Dale, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; a fine discovery seems to have been made here, worth 16 to 20 tons of lead ore per fathom, and the agent has every confidence in a prosperous future. Shares have been for some time neglected. North Treskerry, 3 to 3½; Great North Downs, 4 to 4½. Hallenbeagle shares, just separated from Busy, have advanced to 3, 3½ prem. Prosper United, 6½ to 6½; Providence Mines, 41 to 43. South Caradon, 450 to 460; South Condurrow, 25s. to 27s.; St. Day United, 9½ to 10½; Stray Park, 33½ to 34½; West Caradon, 20 to 21; West Seton, 200 to 210. Wheal Crebor shares have been firmer, at 44s. to 45s., and improvements are looked for in one or two points of the mine.

Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 7½ to 7½; Wheal Mary Ann, 13 to 14; Wheal Unity, 8s. to 9s.; Wheal Seton, 195 to 200; Wheal Trelawny, 23 to 24; Prince of Wales, 5s. to 6s.; Great Retallack, 8s. to 10s.; Grylls Wheal Florence, 3 to 3½. South Caradon Wheal Hooper shares flat, at 10s. to 12s.; the agent having now opened on a branch in the 90 cross-cut north, thinks it is the leading part of the long-expected lode; it is from 3 to 5 in. wide, consisting of quartz, spotted with yellow copper ore. If this prove to be the lode it will be a great disappointment. Wheal Grylls, 26 to 27; Great Grylls, 4 to 4½. East Great Grylls, 12 to 13; the lode has been cut into here in the 10 below adit; and, so far as seen, it is 2 feet wide, producing some rich work, and its value will be ascertained before the meeting on the 12th. Wheal Basset, 85 to 90; at the meeting a dividend of 12. 10s. per share was declared, leaving 1453l. 4s. in hand. The profit on the two months was 783l. 5s. 3d. At Boscawen Mine the 70 fm. level west is worth from 15s. to 20l. per fm.; the 50 west, 10l. per fathom. Gawton Copper, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; the lode in the 36 west is worth from 6 to 8 tons per fm.; Burt's stope from 4 to 6 tons. South Grenville shares rather more in request, at 5s. to 6s.; and, as it is the south part of Wheal Grenville sett, more attention will, probably, be directed towards it; the prospects are good. South Carn Brea shares have been for some time offering at 20s., and are now 10s. to 20s., sellers. On enquiring for the cause of this great depression we are informed that, owing to the very low quality of the tinstuff, and the poverty of the mine, the losses are 450l. per month; and that, unless an improvement takes place in a few months, some of the large shareholders will not be disposed to go on with it. At the two-monthly meeting, on the 26th, a call of 3s. per share will be required. West Chiverton, 80 to 82; the 80 west, on William's lode, is worth 70l. per fm.; the 80 east, 10l.; No. 3 winze, west of Hawkes's, below the 70, 40l. per fathom; No. 1, east of ditto, 15l.; No. 2, 25l.; the 60 west, 15l.; the 50 end, west of Hawkes's, 10l.; the 80 east, on Valpy's lode, 7l.; the 80 west, 40l. per fm. In crossing north a good lode of lead has been met with in this end. No. 3, below the 70, 30l.; No. 4, 40l.; Elizabeth lode, in the 80 west, 20l.; in the 80 cross-cut north, driving towards Elizabeth lode, 6 ft. have been driven through gossan, lead, and spar.

Wheal Chiverton, 12½ to 12½; good progress is being made in sinking Cookney's engine-shaft, now down 43 fathoms from surface; Murray's shaft-water has been drained to the 40. Wentworth Consols, 16 to 17; there is a fine lode in the 9 fathom level, west of eastern shaft, as well as in the adit end of new shaft. Mineral Bottom, 7 to 7½; this mine, which has been worked eight years by the late proprietor of West Chiverton, is situate to the north of it, and a continuation of the Wentworth lodes. It has been divided into 3000 shares, with a capital in hand of 9000l. East Lovell, 12 to 12½; East Russell, 4 to 4½; Gonamena, 4 to 4½. At Great Wheal Busy, the 140 west is worth 10l. per fm.; Offord's shaft, 30l. per fathom; the winze, 50l. per fathom; the 130 east, 30l. per fathom; two stopes, 65l. per fm.; the 70 east, 12l. per fm. West Trevelyan, 4s. to 6s.

GOLD IN WALES.—The Vigra and Clogau Company have this week received 48 ozs. 10 dwts. 15 grs. of Gold, extracted from 57 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. of quartz.

The Welsh Gold Mining Company have also received this week 2 ozs. 7 dwts. 12 grs. of Gold, extracted from 3 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs. of quartz.

On the Stock Exchange, Mining Shares have been in active demand during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Clifford Amalgamated, 36½; East Wheal Russell, 4½; Grenville, 9½, 9½; East Caradon, 32½, 32½; Great South Tolgus, 3½, 3½; Great Wheal Vor, 34½, 34½; Tincroft, 18½, 18½; Chiverton, 12½; East Basset, 69; Wheal Trelawny, 22½. In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamtana of South Australia, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; Cape Copper, 13½, 13½, 13½, 13½, 13½; Alamitos, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; Cobre Copper, 36, 35; Fortuna, 3½, 3½, 3½; St. John del Rey, 48½, 47½, 46½, 47½, 47; United Mexican, 6½, 6½, 6½, 6½; Don Pedro North del Rey, 3½; General, 20½; Mariquita, 3½; Montes Aureos Brazilian Gold, 2½.

The East Wheal Vor Tin and Copper Mining Company has been constituted on the Cost-book System in 6000 shares. The Wheal Metal lode, now so rich and profitable in Great Wheal Vor, is declared to be standing entire in the southern part of East Wheal Vor, and that, therefore, it will be apparent that the present company's prospects, from vigorous operations being commenced on this lode, are most encouraging. Machinery and surface works of the value of 7000l. or 8000l. are already erected, and the whole of the buildings, machinery, &c., being in good and efficient condition, repair, and working order. The shares will be of 5s. each, of which 2l. is payable on application, and 3l. upon allotment; of this, 6000l. will be wholly applicable to the development of the mine. Capt. Thos. Gill, the local manager of Great Wheal Vor, reports that his opinion of the mine is very favourable, and if properly carried out he considers it a good speculation. Capt. Edward Rogers, manager of Wheal Grylls, considers that 5000l. would be sufficient to put the mine into a dividend position. Capt. Mark Reed, formerly manager of Great Wheal Vor, explains that there are several highly promising side lodes, including the rich Wheal Metal, which runs a distance of nearly 300 fms. through the sett. The prospectus will be found in another column.

West Wheal Edward is the title of a respectable-organized cost-book company, about to be formed for the purpose of extending the development of an extensive set, bounded on the east by Wheal Edward and Wheal Arthur, and the Prince of Wales and Hingston Down Consols. Six different lodes are known to traverse the whole length of the set, which is 600 fms. east to west, and three cross-courses are already discovered. The property has been most favourably reported upon by several accredited authorities, amongst whom may be mentioned Capt. G. Rowe, J. Phillips, and Mitchell; it is anticipated that with a very trifling expenditure the mine may be placed in a paying position.

The Trelech Lead Mining Company, with a capital of 25,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, has been formed for working the Carmarthen United Mines, the water-course, plant, machinery, dwelling-houses, &c., being included in the purchase. The property has been favourably reported upon by Messrs. Evan Hopkins and Capt. Waters and Sanders, whose reports explain the value and productiveness of the property, with all its great advantages. From them it will be seen that there are several veins or lodes running parallel with each other, five distinct lodes having been intersected by the deep adit level within an area of 65 fms., and which are considered by the local agents quite as productive as the lode on which the operations are now carried on; and the fair inference is that by the introduction of more capital, and consequent extension of the workings, a product of 50 tons, and upwards, a month may be obtained in a comparatively short time, and at a small increase of cost, thereby increasing the profits considerably, and resulting in a good dividend on the capital expended. The purchase-money has been fixed at 10,000*l.*, of which the vendors have agreed to take half in shares. The prospectus appears in another column.

The Millwall Ironworks Shipbuilding and Graving Docks Company, with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* each, has been introduced by the Mercantile Credit Association and Credit Mobilier, and the prospectus will be found in another column. The object of the undertaking is to purchase and extend "the Millwall Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company." The direction is a remarkably powerful one, and the capabilities of the establishment are unsurpassed—foundries, rolling-mills, steam-hammers, and all other necessary plant being erected and in full working operation. The operations of the company will be conducted by Mr. George Harrison, whose great experience and ability will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the company. The terms of purchase are highly advantageous, and numerous important contracts are in course of execution.

The Clarence Hotel Company, which is engaged in the erection of an admirably situated hotel on the Marine-parade, Dover, has re-issued its prospectus, with a view of placing the unallotted shares. The capital is fixed at 75,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, of which 20 per cent. is payable up to the date of allotment. The plans for the building combine architectural symmetry and ample accommodation, with extreme simplicity of construction, and the erection of the hotel has been undertaken by Mr. Lewis Glenton, with whom the directors have concluded a very favourable contract for the purpose; the contractor's position being regarded as a complete guarantee for the excellence of workmanship and punctuality in completion. Five per cent. interest will be allowed upon all calls previous to the opening of the hotel. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The progress during the past week of other undertakings recently introduced, the publication of whose prospectuses has been already announced, is thus reported:—Bonelli's Telegraph are quoted, nominally, 1*l.* to 2 prem.; Gellivara, 1*l.* to 2 prem.; European Central Railway, 1*l.* to 1*l.* prem.; Clyde Engineering, 1*l.* to 2 prem. On Thursday a resolution was passed by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, calculated to have a very favourable effect upon industrial enterprise. It has been resolved that no transactions effected in the shares of new companies prior to allotment will be officially recognised in future. A petition in favour of this measure was signed by a portion of the members, another section of whom, however, are now preparing a counter petition, with a view to present it to the Committee on Monday next, when the resolution just passed stands for confirmation or otherwise; but, fortunately, there seems to be great probability that the original resolution will be confirmed. It has been observed that it is doubtful whether the new rule would be of much practical utility in checking abuses, since dealings before allotment will merely be placed in the same category with the dealings which now take place before or after official hours in many classes of existing securities: these bargains are not recognised by the Stock Exchange rules, yet are carried out and settled with just as much punctuality as though they were, the fact being that no member of this body would dare to avail himself of a mere technicality of Stock Exchange law in order to escape the fulfilment of a contract. Now, although it may be true that the rule would not altogether prevent dealings before allotment, it will, if confirmed, undoubtedly prevent the systematic making of the market now generally practised; the effect of which has been that the wealth of the promoters, and not the merits of the project, has alone ensured the successful floating of a scheme. The rule will be most salutary.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the two months ending Feb. 29, 1864; and also as compared with the two months ending Feb. 29, 1863; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

| DECLARED VALUE FOR THE MONTH ENDING FEBRUARY 29. | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. |
| Coal and culm | £ 454,312 | £ 567,702 | £ 113,390 |
| Machinery and cutlery:— | | | |
| Surgical instruments | £ 37,606 | £ 47,517 | |
| Agricultural implements | 46,472 | 37,303 | |
| Other sorts | 397,587 | 399,547 | 500,367 |
| Machinery:— | | | |
| Steam-engines | 230,679 | 214,079 | |
| Othersorts | 307,287 | 407,974 | 622,053 |
| Total | £ 1,413,943 | £ 1,890,122 | £ 276,179 |
| Metals:—Iron—Pig | £ 147,661 | £ 151,385 | |
| Bar, bolt | 331,704 | 376,285 | |
| Railroad | 370,710 | 480,011 | |
| Wire | 62,160 | 48,814 | |
| Ditto telegraphic | 26,228 | 56,688 | |
| Castings | 92,500 | 72,499 | |
| Hoops, sheets | 169,279 | 250,513 | |
| Wrought | 270,476 | 262,362 | |
| Old | 5,691 | 1,476,409 | 228,439 |
| Steel | 121,204 | 156,249 | 35,045 |
| Copper—Unwrought | 71,505 | 73,064 | |
| Wrought | 281,716 | 372,457 | |
| Other sorts | 7,900 | 331,121 | 120,861 |
| Lead—Pig | 24,963 | 25,617 | 654 |
| Ore | 16,121 | 113,529 | |
| Tin—Unwrought | 56,877 | 133,793 | 29,505 |
| Plates | 169,415 | 169,905 | 20,449 |
| Zinc | 11,779 | 16,947 | 5,168 |
| Grand total | £ 3,709,999 | £ 4,416,789 | £ 716,390 |
| Less decrease—Tin-plates | | 9,510 | |
| Total | | £ 706,790 | |

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1872 tons of ore were sold, realising 10,380*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 106*l.* 10*s.*; average produce, 6*l.*; average price per ton, 5*l.* 11*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 122 tons 15 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

| Date. | Tons. | Standard. | Produce. | Price per ton. | Ore copper. |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| Mar. 10..... | 2113 | £129 2 0 | 6 | £5 1 0 | £83 1 0 |
| " 17..... | 5133 | 131 15 0 | 6 | 4 10 0 | 81 17 0 |
| " 24..... | 3606 | 125 18 0 | 6 | 5 1 0 | 81 11 0 |
| " 31..... | 3417 | 124 2 0 | 6 | 5 11 0 | 83 0 0 |
| April 7..... | 1872 | 126 10 0 | 6 | 5 11 0 | 88 15 0 |

Compared with last week's sale, and also with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 5*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 6*s.* 6*d.* There will be no sale on Thursday next.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1534 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 17,101*l.* 1*s.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 108*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; average produce, 12*l.*; average price per ton, 15*l.* 3*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 188 tons 17 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

| Date. | Tons. | Standard. | Produce. | Price per ton. | Ore copper. |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| Mar. 15..... | 3337 | £102 14 6 | 16 | £14 6 0 | £88 14 0 |
| Mar. 22..... | 1634 | 103 13 6 | 16 | 11 3 0 | 95 13 0 |

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 7*s.* 5*d.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 17*s.* Of the 1534 tons sold on Tuesday, 1437 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 12*l.*, and sold at an average standard of 106*l.* 19*s.*—14*l.* 1*s.* per ton of ore. On April 19 there will be offered for sale 2080 tons, from

Cobre, Berehaven, Knockmahon, Laxey, Connorree, Moonta, New Cornwall, Cape Copper, &c.

At East Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. W. Childs in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending February showed a credit balance of 8817*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*. A dividend of 6912*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* per share was declared, and 1908*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* carried to credit of next account. Capt. James Scobbe reported that their prospects had lately improved, and are of a very encouraging character. The mine is looking very well for good and continuous dividends.

The directors of the Foxdale Mining Company (Isle of Man) declared a dividend of 1*l.* per share on the 1st inst., on account of the last quarter.

The Cwm Erfin Mining Company declared a dividend of 15*s.* per share on March 30.

At the Birch Tor and Vistifer Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Bayly in the chair), a dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was declared, leaving a balance of 900*l.* to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. Details in another column.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wm. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending January showed a credit balance of 650*l.* 10*s.* and a balance of assets over liabilities of 1244*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*. The profit on the three months was 310*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*. A dividend of 450*l.* (1*s.* per share) was declared. Capt. James Scobbe reported that the ends, on the whole, were improved, and looking at the length of ore ground driven through in the 90, on Marke's lode, he considers their chances of increased dividends to be very good when this lode is laid open at the 100.

At Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wm. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1161*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*. A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Capt. James Scobbe considers the chances of success to be very good when the mine is further developed.

At Furze Hill Wood Consols meeting, on April 2 (Mr. W. Gillow in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending January showed a credit balance of 304*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*. A call of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Capt. Gregory and Dodge reported that they are opening profitable tin ground, and that the prospects are much more favourable for an increase in future sales of tin ore.

At the West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Wristbridge in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 99*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*. A call of 15*s.* per share was made.

At Wheal Crelake meeting, on March 30 (Mr. R. Davey, M.P., in the chair), the accounts for the twelve months ending December showed a credit balance of 1947*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*. A call of 3*s.* per share was made. Mr. John Bayley, the purser, and Capt. W. Skewis reported upon the various points of operation.

At Great Retallack Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 4211*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*. A call of 2*s.* per share was made. The unpaid calls amount to 387*l.*

At the New Wheal Lovell meeting, on March 30, the accounts showed a credit balance of 5071*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At the Pen-y-Clyn Mining Company third ordinary general meeting of shareholders, on March 31 (Mr. M. R. Scott in the chair), the directors' report, with the statement of accounts, having been received and adopted, Messrs. James Fraser and Wm. Lefevre were re-elected directors. Mr. E. H. Gaisworthy was also re-elected auditor, and 5*s.* 6*d.* voted for his services during the past year. The agents' report stated that "the prospects of the mine since the last meeting have considerably improved. The ore in dressing yields better than expected. With what is up, there will shortly be enough to make a parcel of 30 tons, and if the levels continue as good the same quantity might be raised per month from the present time. The machinery works very well, and is in good order."

At the Company of Copper Miners in England (annual) meeting, on Thursday (Sir John H. Pelly, Bart., in the chair), a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the preference shares was declared. Details in another column.

At the Lusitanian Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Lowndes in the chair), the accounts showed a profit upon the twelve months' operations at the Palhal Mine of 1411*l.*; and upon the Carvalhal Mine there was a balance of expenditure of 466*l.*. Details in another column.

At the Fortuna Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the accounts showed a profit for the six months ending December of 4287*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring officers were re-elected. Details in another column.

At the Llanes Lead Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. James Crosby in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the six months ending Dec. 31 of 3971*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. Details elsewhere.

At the Alamillos Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. James Crosby in the chair), the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring officers re-elected, the auditors at a salary of 10*l.* per annum each. Details in another column.

At the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of Australia (special) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Wilson in the chair), an adjournment took place for six weeks, by which time further advice from the mines would be received. Details in another column.

The Llanberis Slate Company have convened a meeting of their shareholders, to arrange for the purchase of the Galt-y-Llan estate, at Llanberis, with other land and quarries; and to consider as to the creation of new shares.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CAPT. BRYANT (for 16 years second captain of the Burra Burra Mines) is PREPARED TO EXAMINE AND REPORT UPON ANY MINES OR MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN THE ABOVE-NAMED COLONY. —Address, Capt. BRYANT, Koorlinga, South Australia.

MR. WILLIAM REAY, Jun., MINING ENGINEER AND METALLURGIST, has JUST RETURNED from an interesting EXPLO- RATORY EXPEDITION to a NEW MINING DISTRICT in BRAZIL, and again places his SERVICES at the DISPOSITION of his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, to EXAMINE and REPORT UPON MINES or REDUCTION WORKS, especially gold and silver.—Apply personally, or by letter, to Mr. W. REAY, Jun., Spread Eagle Hotel, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD TO UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. RAWLEY, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol. N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT MR. GRIFFITH, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT of SUCCESS of ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation.

CHIVERTON MINING DISTRICT.—MR. R. SYMONS begs to inform the subscribers to his forthcoming Map that the delay of the publication has arisen from the circumstance that the boundaries of some of the mines are undetermined; as soon as these are settled the work will proceed to completion. Truro, March 24, 1864.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, M.E., has RETURNED from CORNWALL, and will be happy to AFFORD any INFORMATION respecting the CROWAN MINING DISTRICT, to which he has particularly directed his attention. The Geological Map of this district will be published very shortly. 18, Hatton-garden, March 3, 1864.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Now residing in close proximity with most of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINES, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY of the MINES in his LOCALITY.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, SHREWSBURY, has very carefully SELECTED SEVERAL LEAD, COPPER, and GOLD SETS in the highly mineralised districts of CARDIGANSHIRE and MERIONETH, some of which he is working privately himself, and are turning out very satisfactorily. Mr. WILLIAMS WISHES to MEET with a bona fide PARTY who can ASSIST HIM to PROVIDE the NECESSARY MACHINERY to RENDER their PRODUCE MARKETABLE.

CARDIGANSHIRE MINING OFFICES. MESSRS. WILLIAMS, BRAY, AND CO. beg to inform their mining friends and the public generally that, in consequence of the numerous applications and requests they have received, they now UNDERTAKE the INSPECTING and REPORTING on MINES.

The several members of the firm having had many years' experience in mining in all its branches is the best guarantee of their ability in such matters; and they trust that, by carefully examining the mines they visit, and faithfully reporting thereon, and by constantly watching the progress of both old and new undertakings, they will be able to supply a want that has been greatly felt in the district, and give every information and advice that may be required.

OFFICES, 44, MARINE TERRACE, ABERYSTWTH.

MINING OFFICES, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER. LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, BUY and SELL SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, on commission or for cash.

Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), JAMES LEIGH, secretary.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at net prices.

Mr. BATTERS can recommend one or two mines safe for an early rise of 100 per cent.; reliable information afforded on application.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. FULLER and CO. continue to BUY and SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon the usual commission.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock.

BANKERS: The Metropolitan and Provincial Cornhill.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE CHARGES, by MR. ARTHUR EVANS, LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY, NORMAL COLLEGE, SWANSEA.—Papers to be directed Mr. A. EVANS, 12, High-street, Swansea.

EAST WHEAL GRITLES.—We are informed that the lode in the 10, under adit, has just been cut into 2 feet, and, so far as seen, is a rich bunch of tin. The particulars as to value will be given at the general meeting of shareholders, to be held on Tuesday next.

ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The list of applications for shares in this company closed on Thursday last. We understand that the applications were very numerous, and that the directors will shortly meet to allot. Captain Thomas Treloar wrote home by the last Brazilian mail, and evidences his own faith in the soundness of the enterprise by taking 1500 shares.

| SILVER ORE. | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------|
| Mines. | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers. |
| Sold on the 6th April. | | | |
| Isle of Man Mining Company..... | 90 | £23 2 6 | J. & J. Williams. |

| LEAD ORES. | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------|
| Mines. | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers. |
| Sold on the 26th March. | | | |
| East Jane..... | 11 1/2 | 15 18 6 | — |
| ditto..... | 13 | 11 2 6 | — |

| SOLD ON THE 31st MARCH. | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------|--------------------|
| Bronfloyd..... | 50 | 15 1 6 | A. Eytan. |
| Wheal Ludcott..... | 47 | 17 15 6 | Trefry's Trustees. |

| SOLD ON THE 1st APRIL. | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------|-----------------------|
| Miners..... | 100 | 14 18 0 | ditto |
| ditto..... | 100 | 14 17 6 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| ditto..... | 100 | 14 17 6 | ditto |

| SOLD ON THE 6th APRIL. | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|---------|-----------------------|
| Isle of Man Mining Company..... | 70 | 16 10 6 | Newton, Keates, & Co. |
| Wheal Mary Ann..... | 45 | 28 3 0 | R. Mitchell & Son. |
| ditto..... | 30 | 14 17 0 | ditto |

| SOLD ON THE 6th APRIL. | | | |
|------------------------|----|---------|--------------------|
| Wheal Trelawny..... | 55 | 28 15 6 | Trefry's Trustees. |
| ditto..... | 54 | 11 2 6 | ditto |

| BLENDE. | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Mine. | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers. |
| Sold on the 1st April. | | | |
| Miners..... | 80 | £5 5 9 | W. Kenrick. |
| ditto..... | 28 | 5 6 9 | ditto |

| SOLD ON THE 1st APRIL. | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------|--------------|
| Miners..... | 12 | 3 0 6 | H. Southern. |

| BLACK TIN. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Mines. | Tons c. q. lbs. | Price per ton. | Amount. |
| Sold on the 21st March. | | | |
| Prosper United..... | 4 14 2 9 | £65 10 0 | £309 14 11—Mellencar. |
| ditto..... | 1 3 3 12 | 63 0 0 | 63 4 5— |

| SOLD ON THE 24th MARCH. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|---------------------|
| Gurlyn..... | 3 2 3 10 | 63 0 0 | 197 18 6—Chyandour. |
| Leeds & St. Aubyn..... | 3 13 2 13 | 66 0 0 | 242 18 6—ditto |

| SOLD ON THE 29th MARCH. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------|
| St. Day United..... | 40 8 0 20 | — | 2365 13 1— |
| Pendern Consols..... | 4 18 3 19 | 64 5 0 | 317 15 6—Bolitto & Sons. |
| ditto..... | 4 14 2 21 | 64 5 0 | 304 3 7—Mitchell & Co. |

| SOLD ON THE 31st MARCH. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|
| Prosper United..... | 3 12 2 20 | 65 0 0 | 236 4 0—Bolitto & Sons. |
| ditto..... | 1 1 1 7 | 53 0 0 | 56 9 6—ditto |

| COPPER ORES. | | | |
|--|-------|----------|--------|
| Mines. | Tons. | Produce. | Price. |
| Sampled March 16, and sold at Swansea April 5. | | | |

| Mines. | Tons. | Produce. | Price. | Mines. | Tons. | Produce. | Price. |
|-----------------|-------|----------|---------|------------------|-------|----------|---------|
| Berehaven..... | 72 | 10 1/2 | £9 2 6 | Knockmahon..... | 99 | 11 1/2 | £11 9 6 |
| ditto..... | 100 | 10 1/2 | 9 11 6 | ditto..... | 183 | 12 1/2 | 11 2 6 |
| ditto..... | 58 | 10 1/2 | 9 10 0 | Lisbon..... | 87 | 23 | 21 1 0 |
| ditto..... | 80 | 10 1/2 | 9 10 0 | Spanish..... | 40 | 5 1/2 | 4 9 6 |
| ditto..... | 64 | 10 1/2 | 9 13 0 | British Reg..... | 24 | 53 1/2 | 49 4 0 |
| ditto..... | 102 | 10 1/2 | 9 9 6 | ditto..... | 20 | 42 1/2 | 38 10 0 |
| ditto..... | 117 | 10 1/2 | 9 9 6 | Dhurade..... | 17 | 4 1/2 | 3 13 0 |
| ditto..... | 101 | 10 1/2 | 9 10 0 | Crookhaven..... | 6 | 3 1/2 | 3 0 6 |
| ditto..... | 114 | 10 1/2 | 9 9 0 | ditto..... | 2 | 5 1/2 | 4 5 0 |
| Knockmahon..... | 130 | 11 1/2 | 10 11 0 | Copper Ore..... | 14 | 9 1/2 | 8 10 0 |
| ditto..... | 134 | 12 1/2 | 10 19 0 | | | | |

| TOTAL PRODUCE. | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|----------------------|----|------------|
| Berehaven..... | 808 | £7652 0 0 | British Regulus | 44 | £1950 16 0 |
| Knockmahon..... | 546 | 5911 14 0 | Dhurade | 17 | 62 1 0 |
| Lisbon | 87 | 1199 17 0 | Crookhaven..... | 8 | 26 13 0 |
| Spanish..... | 40 | 179 0 0 | Copper Ore..... | | |

PORT AUGUSTA AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

powers of an Act of the Legislature of South Australia, assented to in Her Majesty's name on October 21, 1862, granting 128,000 acres of freehold land, for 100 miles of railway.
Capital, £300,000, in 60,000 shares of £5 each.
First issue, 30,000 shares.
£1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 10s. within two months after allotment.
On the second issue preference will be given to members.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY HILLS, Esq.,
GEORGE HUMBY, Esq.,
HENRY MARTIN, Esq.,
JOSEPH TURNLEY, Esq.,
THOMAS HANCOCK, Esq.,
Directors of the Yudanmutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited).

PROPOSED COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

JOHN BECK, Esq. (Messrs. F. J. Beck and Co.)
CHARLES BONNEY, Esq., late Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. S. DAVENPORT, M.L.C.
Hon. ABRAHAM SCOTT, M.L.C.
PHILIP LEVI, Esq. (Messrs. Philip Levi and Co.)

LOCAL ENGINEERS.
John Ramsome Goodier, Esq., C.E.
George Ernest Hamilton, Esq., C.E.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 10, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—Bank of London, 62, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BOOKERS.
London Messrs. Sewell Brothers, 58, Old Broad-street, E.C.
..... Charles H. Martin, 19, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
Manchester Messrs. Duffell, Esq.
Aberdeen Messrs. Adamson and Horne.

SECRETARY (Genl. Mgr.)—Mr. Dickson.
REGISTERED OFFICES.
No. 1, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSON HOUSE, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is the construction of a railway, either for horse-power or locomotive engines, from Port Augusta, at the head of Spencer's Gulf, in the colony of South Australia, into the mineral and pastoral districts north of the said port, and for not less than 100 miles.

The Colonial Legislature, impressed with the great importance and necessity of an undertaking of this nature, for securing to the commercial interests of the colony a constant and ready means of transit to a port of shipment, passed an Act (assented to on the 21st of October, 1862, in Her Majesty's name, by the Governor, Sir Dominick Daly), authorising an arrangement with any company for the construction of the line, and enacting that "The said company shall be entitled to a grant of the land traversed by the said railway for a breadth of two chains; and further, to grants of blocks of land equal to two square miles for every mile in length traversed by the said railway, selected on either side of the said railway; such blocks of land not to exceed 20 square miles in area." This grant is equivalent to an area of 128,000 acres for a length of 100 miles of rail, irrespective of the land required for the rail itself.

Port Augusta is already a place of considerable importance, and being the nearest port to the central portion of Australia, must eventually become the entrepôt of the commerce of this portion of the colony, and which embraces most extensive pastoral and mineral districts.

Hills abounding in minerals, called Flinders' Range, commence on the eastern side of Spencer's Gulf, and extend 200 miles to the north of Port Augusta. Many valuable copper mines have been discovered, and some of them are now being worked; but the development both of the pastoral and mineral resources of this part of the colony is greatly retarded by the want of easy communication with the port of shipment. Flinders' Range is bounded to the westward by a perfectly level country, which presents no impediment whatever to the formation of a railway.

The cost of a single line of railway over this country, adapted for either horse or steam power, has been estimated at £2000 per mile. It is even probable that the line might be constructed within this estimate, seeing that there would be no earthwork of any account, nor expensive bridges to build, as explained in the annexed official report of Mr. Hamilton, C.E., to the Local Government.

Taking the rate of profit, as shown in Mr. Hamilton's report, printed by order of the House of Assembly of South Australia, an income of £15,000 per annum may be calculated upon the traffic produced by the pastoral interests alone, which occupy an area of not less than 10,000 square miles. Mr. Hamilton states that he "has reasonable grounds for believing that from this source (the pastoral), independent of the mines, might be soon expected to accrue an income of £15,000 per annum; and this is not the result of mere guess, but of sober and not over-estimated joint calculations." However, from the rapid development which is now being made of the extensive and extraordinarily rich mineral sections in this locality, it is clear that the traffic returns of minerals will greatly exceed those of the pastoral interests. By a report of a select committee of the House of Assembly, "appointed to consider the best means for encouraging the development of the mineral discoveries in the northern districts," it appears there are already more than 200 applications for mineral leases, for an extent of country five times the area of Cornwall, all of which is represented as being rich in mineral wealth. The working of some mines recently opened corroborates this impression, and from one alone—the Blinman, belonging to the Yudanmutana Mining Company—about 5000 tons of copper ore have been produced within 18 months from the commencement of operations.

Independent of these considerations, the company will be proprietors of 128,000 acres of freehold land, portions of which will be disposed of from time to time for payment of dividends during the construction of the line, and the remaining land will belong to the company. The mineral value of such land may hereafter be an additional source of very great profit.

The charges for promotion and preliminary expenses, up to and inclusive of the registration of the company, have been agreed for at 2 per cent. on the nominal capital of the company.
Applications for shares may be made to the bankers or brokers in the annexed form, but no application for less than five shares, or a multiple of five, will be considered, nor unless a deposit of £1 on each share applied for is previously paid to the bankers of the company.

Extract of the report on the practicability and prospects of a railway from Port Augusta along the Western Plain.

Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed, 13th September, 1860.

The country is unusually favourable to the construction of a railway for at least 100 miles from Port Augusta, along the Western Plain (leaving Mount Arden to the east), whence, if expedient, it may be extended through the Parachina Gap, and south of Mount Samuel, to somewhere about Patatara. This would bring the communication up very close to one of the principal mines, and sufficiently near, also, to the district where those mines which appear to be most promising are situated. It would be proximate enough, also, to where future discoveries may probably be made; and as there would be, I presume, no land to purchase, nor any fencing required (except for 2 or 3 miles out of Port Augusta township), neither would there be expensive crossings of creeks, I have little doubt that, with a 35-lb. rail on sleepers, £2000 per mile may be assumed for 100 miles, or for such portion of the line as does not extend into the hills, as a safe estimate; but, of course, in the absence of proper surveys, the precise cost must, to some extent, remain an open question until details are supplied. In what way the line should, at the outset, be worked, whether by animal power or by locomotive traction, may be a moot point until comparative calculations are gone into, and traffic particulars supplied; but at any rate it should be graded for engine power, as, indeed, it readily may be; so that, if this mode of haulage be not adopted at first, locomotives may be used either throughout, or on some favourable portion, whenever circumstances arise to render it advisable to employ that kind of tractive power either partly or wholly. The question, however, of a railway through the district in question embraces another very important consideration, apart from that of the mines, which would be used more or less by the northern settlers, occupying an area of not less, certainly, than 10,000 square miles, for the carriage of stores, wool, and other produce; also for the passage to and fro of the migratory labouring population (a tolerably numerous class now); and it would likewise be available for, or halted as a great boon by, the settlers in the new country, far north and north-east, or west, which has recently been discovered, and is now in course of being stocked. I have reasonable grounds for believing that from this source, independent of the mines, might be soon expected to accrue an income of £15,000 per annum; and this is not the result of mere guess, but of sober and not over-estimated joint calculations.

GEORGE E. HAMILTON, C.E.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Shares, £5 each. Deposit on application, £1 per share.

To the Directors of the Port Augusta and Northern Railway Company of South Australia (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid £1 to your bankers, the Bank of London, I request that you will allot me shares in the Port Augusta and Northern Railway Company of South Australia (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

Name
Address
Date
The above form, when filled up, is to be left with the bankers on payment of deposit.

NORTH WHEEL SETON COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £25,000, in 1000 shares of £25 each.

Deposit, £5 10s. per share.

CHAIRMAN—J. T. FENTON, Esq., Stapleton House, Leeds, Colliery Owner.

BANKERS—Messrs. Beckitt and Co., Leeds.

SECRETARY—G. Simpson, Esq., 55, Albion-street, Leeds.

MANAGERS—C. and G. Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the North Seton Mine, which is situated at Camborne, in Cornwall, the richest district in Europe for copper, and to the west of the celebrated Setons and Tolgus Mines, which have realised immense profits, the West Seton Mine alone having returned in one year £49,000, and still being one of the richest mines in the district.

Shafts have been sunk in this set, and three promising lodes discovered, two of them from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, and the other from 7 ft. to 8 ft. wide.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, 55, Albion-street, Leeds.

THE NEW COMBARTON SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their respective shares, and Table A in the Act adopted as the rules and regulations of the company.

Capital, £16,000, in 8000 shares of £2.

5s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

No further call to be made until the expiration of a year; and then no instalment to exceed 5s. per share, nor at intervals of less than three months.

BROKER—Mr. Edward Cooke, 75, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. George Frederick Goodman.

OFFICES—7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Prospectuses, together with plans of the property, detailed reports from Capt. John Treweek, Wm. Treweek, John Blamey, William Newton, Alfred S. Kington, and William Phillips, and forms of application for shares, can be obtained, and all questions of the ore seen, on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company, and Mr. J. D. Youens's Foundry, Barnstaple.

EAST WHEEL VOR TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

In 6000 shares, on the Cost-book System.

A committee of management will be chosen at the first meeting of shareholders.

BANKERS—The Alliance Bank, Lombury, London.

The Helston Banking Company, Helston, Cornwall.

LONDON MANAGERS.
W. J. DUNSFORD, Esq., 9, Broad-street-buildings, E.C.

LOCAL MINING MANAGERS.
Messrs. Joseph Vivian and W. C. Vivian, Roskadinnick, Camborne, Cornwall.

SOLICITOR—Tufnell Southgate, Esq., 7, King's-bench-walk, Temple, London.

BROKERS.
Messrs. C. and J. H. Mac-Rae, 10, Tokenhouse-yard, and Stock Exchange, London.

The operations of this company are being carried on in the lands of C. W. Popham, Esq., situated in the Breaze and Sithney mining district of Cornwall, which, from its past and present returns of tin, ranks as by far the most productive of that mineral in Europe.

The set is very large and extensive, and is held for a term of 21 years from this date, at a minimum rental of £40 per annum, and a royalty of 1-24th of the value of the minerals to be raised and sold; and the whole of the machinery, plant, and leases have been purchased of Mr. Nicholas Smith, the former lessee, who has taken a large interest in the present company.

The situation is all that can be desired, being immediately eastward of Great Wheel Vor Mine, and all the lodes of the Old Wheel Vor Mine, from which tin of the value of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling has been raised and sold, traverse East Wheel Vor from east to west, as also do the rich Wheel Metal and other lodes now being worked by the Great Wheel Vor Company, and yielding tin to the value of £200 to £400 per fathom.

The Old Wheel Vor Mine produced for a lengthened period the greatest quantity of tin ore ever worked in the world; its return was twice or thrice as large as the present yield of Dolcoath Mine, which, next to Old Wheel Vor, has been the richest and most profitable tin mine of modern times, and has given its fortunate proprietors £750 per share in dividends, and the present market value of the shares is £550 to £600.

When Old Wheel Vor was most productive the price of black tin was only £35 to £40 per ton, and on that low price the mine gave profits of £4000 per month; had the average price of black tin been then, as now, upwards of £70 per ton, the profits would have been £10,000 or £12,000 per month at the lowest estimate.

The present Great Wheel Vor Company's shares were, twelve months ago, selling at about £5 per 1000th share, or (say) £25,000 for the mine; the market price since obtained, in consequence of the brilliant discoveries of tin made in the Wheel Metal lode, has been £41 to £42 per share, or £245,000 to £250,000 for the mine, and the profits now being made are £18,000 to £24,000 a year, with every prospect of those profits being rapidly and continually increased.

There are upwards of six known and productive lodes in East Wheel Vor, only two of which are now being opened on, and from the shallow levels on these two lodes alone £12,000 or £13,000 worth of tin has already been raised and sold.

The strata in which the lodes are embedded being identical with the strata in Old Wheel Vor and Wheel Metal, it is the opinion of practical and experienced miners that an energetic continuance of the operations now carried on in sinking the shafts and driving the levels, will lead to the discovery at an early period of richer deposits of tin than have already been met with, and that a rich and profitable mine will be speedily laid open; the length on the Old Wheel Vor lodes being fully 700 fathoms, and on the rich Wheel Metal lodes fully 280 fathoms from east to west.

The Wheel Metal lode, now so rich and profitable in Great Wheel Vor, is standing entire in the southern part of East Wheel Vor; therefore, it will be apparent that the present Company's prospects, from vigorous operations being commenced on this lode, are most encouraging.

An important feature connected with the two lodes now being wrought is, that at about the 110 fathom level, these two lodes, viz., "The Wh. J. Bramble" and "Smith's" lodes, form a junction, which, in a district, has usually been productive of an immense deposit of tin—and the levels now driving on these lodes are of the most promising description for yielding tin in profitable quantities.

The machinery and surface works of a large and extensive mine are already erected, and have cost £7500 or £8000 at the least; including this sum, and the costs incidental to sinking the shafts and driving the levels on the course of the lodes, a total expenditure has been incurred by previous adventurers of £35,000 to £40,000, so that active operations are being carried on without incurring any other immediate outlay than the ordinary working cost of a mine.

The mine is drained 65 fathoms below the adit level—or about 80 fathoms from surface—by a 40-inch cylinder pumping engine, which is considered of sufficient power to drain it to a much greater depth; a 30-inch stamping engine with sixteen heads of stamps, and the necessary apparatus for drawing the stuff from the mine, have also been erected; the other erections comprise calcining and counting houses, and the necessary buildings for workshops, &c., dressing-floors, and other surface works have also been constructed; the whole of the machinery, buildings, &c., being in good and efficient condition, repair, and working order.

With the view of continuing the exploration and development of the mineral resources of East Wheel Vor with the utmost rapidity and efficiency, and on a more extensive scale, the adventurers have been re-constituted by the present proprietors on the Cost-book System, in 6000 shares, with a subscribed paid-up capital of £5000 in hand, which sum being wholly applicable to the development of the mine (in addition to the £35,000 to £40,000 already expended), competent mining authorities consider amply sufficient for placing it in a profitable position.

The present proprietors having already received applications for a large number of shares, have determined to receive applications from the public for a limited portion only of the residue, at £5 per share; £2 per share to be paid as a deposit on application, and the remaining £3 per share on allotment, and if no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

A committee of management will be elected at a meeting of shareholders to be held within one month after the closing of the share list.

Applications for shares, in the form annexed, may be made to the brokers; to the Alliance Bank; or to W. J. DUNSFORD, Esq., 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, E.C. London, April 8, 1864.

MINING MANAGERS' REPORTS, &c.

From Capt. THOMAS GILL, Local Manager of Great Wheel Vor.

April 6, 1864.—The West Seton Mine is in hills, and near the junction of granite and kyllas, which agreeably to analogy is the place to find minerals in quantities, and the situation of the mine is in the slope of a hill in the same bed of kyllas in which the Great Wheel Vor and Metal lodes have been so productive. My opinion of the mine is very favourable, and if properly carried out I consider it a good speculation.

From Capt. EDWARD ROGERS, Manager of Wheel Grylls, and other Mines.

EAST WHEEL VOR is very extensive, the stratum is kyllas, and of the same congenial appearance as in the adjoining mines—Great Wheel Vor and Wheel Metal.

BRAMBLE LODGE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 60 fm. level; the lode is large, producing occasional stones of tin; the sinking of this shaft should be pushed on as fast as possible, as from the present underlie of this lode and Smith's lode they will form a junction at about the 110 fm. level; a very important point to be arrived at, as judging from the indications on both lodes, which are highly mineralised in different metals, there may reasonably be expected a very rich deposit of tin at and near the point of junction. At the 60 fm. level there is a cross-cut just commenced; about 35 fms. driving will cut Smith's lode; these levels east and west should also be driven, as the lode is large and tinny in different places, and from the extensive manner in which the bottom of the 60 fathom level east has been worked, I should think there must be a rich bunch of tin gone down, which from information I could get was worth £250 per fm.; this place is now full of water, and will be drained by extending the level below.

SMITH'S LODGE.—At the 30 fathom level this lode is intersected by a cross-cut from the Bramble lode, and so far as seen is of a promising character, being 4 ft. wide, composed of blende, copper, and rich stones of tin, and should be vigorously operated on. The lode in the rise in this level is producing rich tin. Another important feature is, that Wheel Metal lode runs through this set for 280 fms. in length, and being so rich in Great Wheel Vor Mine, there is every probability of this lode making rich deposits of tin when wrought on. I would remark the pitwork underground is in good working order, and the machinery at surface is sufficient for carrying on operations to a great extent; taking this into consideration, I should say an outlay of £5000 would be sufficient to prove these points. I have here stated, that I have no doubt the mine would be put into a dividend position.

From Capt. MARK REED, Mineral Agent of the Rev. H. M. St. Aubyn, and formerly

March 26, 1864.—EAST WHEEL VOR MINING COMPANY, the parish of Sithney; it is very extensive, and is in the same basin of kyllas as that of Great Wheel Vor, the same lodes running through the extent of the set.

BRAMBLE LODGE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 60 under adit, or about 80 fms. from surface, and partially worked at each succeeding 10 fms. below adit. It resembles Great Wheel Vor main lode in size and appearance, and is likely to be a continuation of the same. I would recommend sinking the engine-shaft with all possible speed to the junction of Smith's lode, which will take place about the 100 or 110, where favourable results may fairly be expected.

SMITH'S LODGE.—This is intersected at the 30 by a cross-cut north from engine-shaft 60 fms. and driven on its course about 30 fms.; this lode varies from 2 to 4 ft. wide, composed of friable quartz, chlorite, and rich work for tin. I recommend a shaft being sunk from surface as expeditiously as possible, to be communicated with the 30, and continued below, where it is more than probable that tin in remunerative quantities will be obtained. I know not where a more inviting property is to be found, with so much work done which will beneficially advance the future working, and save much time and money in the exploration of the mine. Having had the management of the Great Wheel Vor for eight years in the former working—viz., from 1838 to 1846, when the tin raised exceeded 200 tons per month—I can write with great confidence on this mine, as the price of tin then varied from £35 to £45 per ton, and it is now about £70 per ton. The strata in each of these mines are identical, being in the same precise locality. From information I have received, there has been sold from £12,000 to £13,000 worth of tin from the short extent of ground wrought on the lodes. This strengthens my view of the great value of this mining property, and if it is worked vigorously, under careful and able management, in my opinion a capital of about £5000 to £6000, with the returns of tin, will be sufficient to bring the mine into a profitable state of working. There is a 40-inch cylinder pumping-engine with two boilers at work, keeping the mine thoroughly drained, horse-whims, &c.; also a 30-in. cylinder stamping-engine with 16 heads of stamps attached, calciner and dressing-floors, in good working order—in fact, all necessary plant for an extensive field of mining. I would also remark that you have several highly promising side lodes, including the rich Wheel Metal, which runs a distance of nearly 300 fms. through your set; and other lodes both north and south from your present workings, which, being nearly parallel with those already wrought, will I have no doubt, ultimately much enhance the value of this property.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Manager of East Wheel Vor Tin and Copper Mining Company.

In 6000 shares, on the Cost-book System.

SIR,—I hereby agree to take shares in this company, or any less number that may be allotted to me, at £5 per share, and I herewith hand you a cheque for £1, being the deposit of £5 per share on such shares; and I further agree to pay the remaining sum of £4 per share thereon within one week after allotment.

Name
Address and description
Date

BANKER'S RECEIPT.

East Wheel Vor Tin and Copper Mining Company.

In 6000 shares, on the Cost-book System. April, 1864.

Received of for the credit of Nicholas Smith, Esq., and others, the sum of £1, being the deposit of £5 per share on shares in the East Wheel Vor Tin and Copper Mining Company.

For the Alliance Bank.

SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES.

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for so many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Flood, where we are drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now being covered in, and together with a steam crusher now erecting, will, we expect, be completed in two or three weeks from this date.

The business we propose carrying on is that of copper ore wharving, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Williams, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their interests. Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, regulus, and slab copper to this port, as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter, we remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.
We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants.
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MR. CLEMENT begs to ADVISE HIS CLIENTS that he will be ABSENT IN SPAIN for the SPACE OF FIVE to SIX MONTHS, which he will delay answers to any letters that may be addressed to him. Letters on business addressed as usual, which will be forwarded to him in Spain.—March 14, 1864.

Notices to Correspondents.

MINING REPORTS.—We have repeated complaints of the paucity of information conveyed in the reports furnished from certain mines. This arises not so much as regards the incapacity of the agents, but from there being really nothing of a new nature to communicate. The system of committees or shareholders requiring weekly reports has been frequently condemned as a wrong one—and once a week considered frequent enough for a detailed statement, while any occurrence at the mine in the interim which might be deemed of sufficient importance could be communicated at once through the Journal to the shareholders. Having confidence in the ability and judgment of the agent, it is held, shareholders should safely rely on his exertions to the success of the mine is a mutual concern, in which the managers and proprietors are equally interested.

SOVEREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"A Shareholder" should not hesitate to give his name to the letter he wishes us to publish.

RATING OF WEST CHILVERTON MINE.—Could any of your correspondents connected with West Chilverton Mine explain the precise grounds upon which the decision for the mine for highway rates has been given. I have always understood that the mine was exempt from taxation for poor rate, and as the Highway Act authorises the rate to be levied only upon property "heretofore rated" to the poor, I cannot see how any mine can be legally rated for highway rate. Although the amount is certainly small, that, if the facts be as I have stated, the West Chilverton mine should resist the payment upon principle, and at any cost.—ADVENTURER.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—The information required by "G. S." can be obtained by addressing Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, E.C.

THE IRON TRADE—FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.—Some time ago the question was asked in the Journal, when will the reduction of the French Customs tariff take place? Should you not tell them have been informed on this point, I beg to state that the reduced tariff, for all articles whatever (all classes of

open the richest tin mine in the world. We hear of the rich Dolcoath Mine as being a wonder, but the value of the lode in Dolcoath sinks into insignificance when compared with that of Wheal Metal lode in Great Wheal Vor. It has been no uncommon thing of late to hear of shafts, levels, or winzes opening into a lode in this mine worth 300*l.* or 400*l.* per fathom, and the various points of operation averaging in value 160*l.* per fathom. It is doubtful if the old mine was ever superior to this, and it is quite certain that nothing has ever been met with in any other part of Cornwall, and, therefore, in all probability, in the world, in any way approaching to it. It may seem strange, under such circumstances, to those who are not fully acquainted with the matter, that the returns should as yet only have reached 45 tons of black tin per month, equal in money value to about 3150*l.*; it must, therefore, be explained that as yet the returns are derived almost exclusively from the exploring works, and those operations necessary to get the mine into good working order, and that stoping has not yet commenced on an extensive scale.

It is only when this operation is commenced that the returns will bear their proper proportion to the discoveries which are being made, and the world will be able to form an adequate idea of the wonderful tin mine which Great Wheal Vor really is. In the same parallel, but still further south, lies Great Wheal Fortune, and here also a very rich course of tin was discovered some two years since, from which large returns have been made and profits given; and there are three other mines in the southern part of this great mining field which are of recent origin, and have not yet been developed to a profitable point, but which have every analogy in their being developed to a profitable point, but which have every analogy in their being developed to a profitable point, but which have every analogy in their being developed to a profitable point.

This property has been in the hands of three or four persons, and has not been worked with any energy; but the greater portion of it has recently passed into fresh hands, and it will from this time be rapidly developed. To understand the relative position of East Wheal Vor to Great Wheal Vor, it should be stated that the Wheal Vor district consists of an extensive basin of killas or clay-slate, between two ranges of granite hills. This formation of killas is about two miles in length, and Great Wheal Vor occupies the western half of it, and East Wheal Vor the eastern half. As before stated, the adventurers in the Old Wheal Vor confined themselves to the rich course of tin from which they derived such large profits, and explored but little beyond it, either east or west on the same lode, or on the parallel lodes on each side of it. The results of working the parallel lodes are already shown in the Wheal Metal part of the Great Wheal Vor; nor can there be any doubt but that similar results will be met with in exploring on the lodes of the old mine in East Wheal Vor. All the geological features of the two mines are precisely similar, and the lodes at their outcrop give the same indications for containing large deposits of tin.

The usual periodical returns from the Board of Trade are now before us, respecting the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the month and the two months ending Feb. 29. They continue to be most encouraging. Of articles the produce and manufacture of this country the total declared value of exports for the longer period is set down at 23,111,707*l.*, against 17,343,731*l.* for the same two months of 1863, which is an excess of 5,767,976*l.*, or equal to an increase of upwards of thirty-four and half millions sterling for the entire year; and if the increase goes on month by month as the year has begun, the result will be marvellous indeed. In January the total was 10,413,586*l.*, which was an excess of 2,368,431*l.* over January 1863; but in February the aggregate is 12,695,121*l.*, or a difference of 3,399,545*l.* as compared with Feb., 1863.

In matters connected with mining there is an improvement of 706,790*l.*, the total for the two months being 4,416,789*l.*, against 3,709,999*l.* in last year. In only one item is there a decrease—in tin plates—to the extent, however, of only 9510*l.*. All the other heads show an excess—iron to the extent of 228,439*l.*; copper, 120,861*l.*; coals and culm, 113,390*l.*; machinery, 84,087*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 78,702*l.*; steel, 35,045*l.*; lead, 29,505*l.*; tin unwrought, 20,549*l.*; zinc, 5168*l.*; and brass, 654*l.*

The dealings in bullion and specie have not been in our favour during the two months, but has arisen from the large amounts remitted to Egypt in transit to India and China. The imports amounted to 4,754,739*l.*, and the exports to 5,385,819*l.*; consequently, 631,080*l.* as balance against this country; no material amount certainly, but still a difference on the wrong side. The exports and imports were nearly evenly balanced as respects gold and silver. We received 2,609,734*l.* in gold, and sent away 2,771,632*l.*; in silver we imported 2,145,005*l.*, and exported 2,614,187*l.*

The exports in excess of imports consisted of 2,327,562*l.* to Egypt, against 195*l.* received; 2,007,815*l.* to France, against 338,229*l.*; 441,225*l.* to Spain, against 6988*l.*; 128,880*l.* to Holland, against 93,627*l.*; 240,598*l.* to the Brazils, against 22,436*l.*; 45,031*l.* to British North America, against 30,418*l.*; and 22,703*l.* to the West Coast of Africa, against 18,702*l.* received. To Malta we sent 30,021*l.*, and did not receive specie or bullion in return; while, on the other hand, we imported 7701*l.* from Gibraltar, without any remittance from this country; 1990*l.* from British possessions in South Africa, and 128*l.* from Turkey on similar terms. The imports in excess of exports were 1,782,268*l.* from Mexico, against 48,305*l.*; from the United States 1,473,294*l.*, against 11,681*l.*; from Australia 272,758*l.*, against 12*l.*; from Belgium 489,772*l.*, against 79,934*l.*; from Hanse Towns 151,633*l.*, against 1666*l.*; and from Portugal 16,391*l.*, against 899*l.*

The imports of general trade for the two months are only furnished in weight, but for the month of January they are set down at 7,520,356*l.* for foreign and colonial merchandise, of which metals formed part to the extent of 218,083*l.*—copper regulus, 91,215*l.*; copper ore, 62,325*l.*; iron, 26,131*l.*; spelter, 25,605*l.*; and lead, 12,807*l.*. For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1863, and the year expiring on the same day, the imports are likewise given in value—82,333,725*l.* for the three months, against 78,163,090*l.* in 1862; and 248,980,942*l.* for the twelve months of last year, against 225,716,976*l.* for the corresponding period of the previous year. For the quarter, 49,864,723*l.* were from foreign countries, and 32,469,002*l.* from British possessions; while for the twelve months 164,287,222*l.* were from foreign, and 84,693,720*l.* from British possessions.

Experience shows how impossible it is to determine the importance of railway communication; and if this applies, with the utmost force, in countries which have been progressing for centuries in every branch of industry, how much more important relatively does their construction become in colonies and districts where general appliances of transit are not so readily at command. Most essential, therefore, is the formation of railways in our several dependencies, whence we obtain various articles of home consumption and use; and scarcely any colony in this respect presents a better field, or requires them more, than South Australia. It is rising rapidly in the production of minerals of vast extent and richness; while the pastoral lands are extended year by year to an extraordinary degree. The formation of the Port Augusta and Northern Railway of South Australia for 100 miles north from the coast, is a matter, consequently, of the utmost importance to all who are connected with the colony, and especially of those whose interests are more closely associated with the districts in the North. In a national sense, moreover, a line of railway northward from Port Augusta is a matter of much moment. It will not, of course, stop short at a distance of 100 miles; but as soon as this portion is finished another 100 miles will be proceeded with; and as great efforts are making to explore the interior of this remarkable country, there is no telling the extent to which this railway may be carried, and the important link the present project may become in the general intercourse of the colony.

We alluded in our last number to this projected railway company, and are glad to hear it receives the support its importance deserves—indeed, the enquiries on the subject have been so numerous, that it is necessary, for the information of correspondents, to recapitulate briefly some of the facts. The line is brought forward under the auspices of the Yudanamatana Mining Company, whose property, as well as the Great Northern, Mount Rose, and other mining sets in the Northern districts, will be materially enhanced in value by the formation of the proposed line. So necessary has it been considered by the local Legislature that railway intercourse should be established between the coast and the mining district in the North, that a special Act was passed in 1862, authorising the railway in question, and offering, as a bonus, blocks of land of two square miles for every mile of rail, which is equivalent to no less than 128,000 acres of freehold property

for the 100 miles of railway now about to be laid down from Port Augusta. This is no inconsiderable encouragement to the shareholders, for it is quite impossible to determine the value which may hereafter attach to so great an extent of territory in a mineral district, quite apart from the worth of the land for pasture and agricultural purposes. It is a well-digested scheme on the part of the Government, far better than an ordinary guarantee; for, on the one hand, it furnishes means for paying dividends during the construction of the line by the sale of portions of the property, and on the other stimulates energy by the speculative and exciting interest which will attach to the whole grant, from the good chances it presents of yielding vast riches from mineral lore. Some idea of the importance attached to the districts through which this line will pass, or open up, may be formed from the fact that more than 200 applications have been made to the Government of South Australia for mineral leases, and embracing a collective area, it is stated in the official returns, five times larger than Cornwall, besides upwards of 10,000 square miles, now in the occupation of "squatters," for pastoral purposes. The cost of construction, moreover, will be comparatively inexpensive, the estimate of local engineers not exceeding 2000*l.* per mile. Altogether, therefore, the project offers most unusual advantages for the investment of capital; and if the mining and pastoral interests in the northern districts of the colony are alive to their own benefit, they will readily and substantially support the company. Quick and cheap transit of ore and materials between the ports and the mines is the great desideratum of South Australia; and surely nothing will more readily meet this requirement than the establishment of the railway now mooted.

Port Augusta is already a thriving town, and will necessarily become a place of great commercial standing as the northern localities are opened up, and the traffic to this shipping port increases, so that the land in its suburbs, which the railway company will possess, must inevitably become a source of revenue or wealth to the shareholders.

The nominal capital is 300,000*l.*, with a first issue of 150,000*l.*, in 30,000 shares of 5*l.* each. We say nominal capital, for it cannot be seriously contemplated to call up that sum, as a small amount, comparatively, is all that is required. The cost of construction is put down at the maximum at 2000*l.* per mile, but we believe that about 1500*l.* will be a more approximate sum, which (say) for 20 miles would be 30,000*l.*, and against this the company receive 25,600 acres of freehold land, which would readily realise in this country 30*l.* to 35*l.* per acre, so that the cost of making these 20 miles of railway could be recouped from this source, leaving besides 8000*l.* to 14,000*l.* in hand for proceeding with another section of same extent, and so multiplying itself as the works progress, the original capital in the meantime remaining intact. Sufficient money, therefore, for constructing the first 10 or 20 miles is all that is necessary. If 50*l.* per share were called up, on the first issue of 30,000 shares, ample capital will be at the disposal of the company.

OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Profitably or unprofitably—and profitably, no doubt—we are evidently doing a roaring business. Thus, not only have our exports prodigiously expanded, but our imports from foreign countries and British colonies have experienced a rapid advance during the past ten years; in fact, the magnitude which this branch of the national commerce has acquired since 1854 is astounding. Thus the figures foot up very prettily, as follows:—

| Year. | Imports. | Year. | Imports. |
|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1854 | £162,389,053 | 1859 | £179,182,355 |
| 1855 | 143,542,850 | 1860 | 210,530,873 |
| 1856 | 172,544,184 | 1861 | 217,455,924 |
| 1857 | 187,844,441 | 1862 | 225,716,976 |
| 1858 | 194,858,832 | 1863 | 248,980,942 |

These figures show clearly enough how increasingly the wide world is pouring its products of all kinds into the "tight little island," which seems so mysteriously to sway the destinies of the universe. Our ability to import is, of course, synonymous with our ability to pay, and what that ability to pay is may be best inferred from the fact that the total value of the commodities which we have imported during the last ten busy years approaches 2,000,000,000*l.*, while even if the import trade experiences no further expansion it will amount in the decade ending 1873 to 2,500,000,000*l.* Striking out all parts of the world which sent us goods last year below a value of 5,000,000*l.*, let us see from what foreign quarters our imports principally proceed:—

| Direction of Imports. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Russia | £12,822,688 | £15,101,059 | £13,419,190 |
| Prussia | 6,440,895 | 7,833,007 | 6,231,717 |
| Hanse Towns | 6,038,490 | 5,987,260 | 6,916,213 |
| Holland | 7,892,895 | 7,863,031 | 8,660,278 |
| Belgium | 3,817,800 | 4,876,212 | 5,174,221 |
| France | 17,826,646 | 21,675,516 | 24,024,619 |
| Egypt | 3,398,493 | 12,228,783 | 16,495,581 |
| China | 8,932,581 | 11,982,374 | 12,906,642 |
| United States | 49,389,602 | 27,715,187 | 19,570,815 |

It is satisfactory to notice how considerably the imports from France have been increased, and it is extraordinary to note the large dimension which the imports from Egypt and China have attained, although the explanation is found in the next line, referring to the United States, the productive resources of which are shown to have followed a rapidly downward course, in consequence of the dreadful conflict in which the once flourishing Republic has been plunged. Our three principal groups of colonies appear to be doing a larger business with the mother country. Thus, the imports from British India, Australasia, and British America, have been as follows during the three last years:—

| Direction of Imports. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| British India | £21,948,752 | £24,133,551 | £28,434,517 |
| Australasia | 6,901,487 | 7,109,809 | 7,169,638 |
| British America | 8,667,920 | 8,499,393 | 8,165,669 |

It will be seen that the course of commercial events has been exceedingly favourable to the colonies, which sent us goods in 1861 to the extent of 52,676,010*l.*, while in 1862 the total rose to 65,283,251*l.*, and in 1863 to 84,693,720*l.*, by far the lion's share of the increase which the import trade exhibited last year being attributable to the colonies. Thus, although some branches of British trade have been injuriously affected by the American war, British interests in other directions have derived a large amount of benefit in consequence. Clearly, for instance, if anything can place British India in a more satisfactory position, the events of 1862 and 1863 will powerfully contribute to such a result.

If another proof be wanted of the buoyancy of British resources, it will be found in the great expansion of traffic on the railways during the quarter which has just closed. Thus the course of the receipts has been as follows, week by week:—

| Week ending Jan. | 1864. | 1863. | Increase. |
|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| " 3 | £50,520 | £48,460 | £2,060 |
| " 9 | 53,375 | 49,231 | 4,144 |
| " 16 | 53,795 | 48,746 | 5,049 |
| " 23 | 54,926 | 50,535 | 4,391 |
| " 30 | 56,916 | 50,836 | 6,080 |
| " Feb. 6 | 52,977 | 49,816 | 3,161 |
| " 13 | 53,706 | 49,290 | 4,416 |
| " 20 | 53,257 | 49,770 | 3,487 |
| " 27 | 53,569 | 50,243 | 3,326 |
| " March 5 | 54,776 | 52,277 | 2,499 |
| " 12 | 50,465 | 51,266 | 801 |
| " 19 | 51,189 | 52,868 | 1,679 |
| " 26 | 60,625 | 52,484 | 8,141 |

The mileage at work varied during the quarter from 11,082 miles to 11,184 miles, as compared with a range of 10,706 miles to 10,805 miles in the corresponding three months of 1863; still the progress made is an unmistakable sign of national vigour, and we can only hope that 1864 will close as satisfactorily as it has commenced.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING.—The following table shows the amount of carbonic acid and heat generated per hour by various illuminating agents, each giving the light of 20 sperm candles:—

| | Carbonic acid. | Heat. | Cost. |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| Tallow | 10.1 feet | 100 | 2s. 8d. |
| Spermaceti | 8.3 " | 82 | 6 " |
| Wax | 8.3 " | 82 | 7 2 1/2 |
| Paraffin | 6.7 " | 66 | 3 10 |
| Coal gas | 5.0 " | 47 | 0 4 1/2 |
| Cannel gas | 4.0 " | 32 | 0 3 |
| Paraffin oil | 3.0 " | 29 | 0 5 |
| Rock oil | 3.0 " | 29 | 0 6 1/2 |

It is thus shown that, for exactly the same amount of light, tallow emits nearly four times as much heat as paraffin oil, and more than twice as much as coal gas. For economy and coolness Cannel gas is unequalled.

NEW BLAST-ENGINE.—We have on a former occasion drawn attention to the recently patented blast-engine of Mr. H. C. Coulthard, of the Park Ironworks, Blackburn. We are now enabled to lay before our readers the results of the working of one of these engines, which has been erected by Messrs. Coulthard, at the Stanton Ironworks, near Nottingham. The engine has an air-cylinder 56 inches in diameter, and a steam-cylinder

of 21 inches in diameter, both having a clear stroke of 3 feet, and with a pressure of steam in the boilers of 40 lbs. per square inch, and with the engine making only 35 revolutions per minute, or at the rate of 210 feet per square inch, in sufficient quantity for the furnace of 15 ft. diameter at the boshes. The proper speed of the engine is about 50 revolutions per minute; it is, therefore, evident that with the increased speed increased amount of air would be obtained. The action of the india-rubber ball-valves is perfect, as they can be constantly seen at work, rising and falling with great freedom. One curious fact in connection with these ball-valves may be mentioned—that as they rise from their seats they turn partially round by the action of the air; this action gives them great durability, as the valve never beats twice consecutively in the same place.

REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

[FROM OUR TRURO CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 7.—Every one who is even partially acquainted with mining in Cornwall and Devon knows that the great tin and copper districts in these counties are found grouped on the borders of the granite protrusions, which, extending from Dartmoor to the Land's End, form, both physically and geologically, the most striking feature of the country. The copper districts are generally found in the killas bordering the granite, sometimes extending into the latter rock some considerable way, where its character is congenial; and the tin districts are also similarly situated, with the exception that this metal is found to extend further into the granite than the copper. Neither metal has, as a rule, been found profitably productive far in the heart of the granite; neither have any permanent mines been found, except in connection with these granitic protrusions, or granitic matter in the form of veins; and, in the latter case even, the deposits are generally inclined to be bumpy and uncertain, as, for instance, in the case of the Gwincar Mines. We have, consequently, little difficulty in classing the tin and copper mines of the county into groups or districts, each characterised by distinctive geological and mining features.

When we come to the lead mines, however, we find no such distinct relations. This is, undoubtedly, the most widely distributed of all the metals—extending through rocks of almost all ages, and of the most diverse mineral characters—and, probably, this is the reason why in these counties we find it impossible to define the conditions under which it occurs with the same accuracy we can in the case of tin and copper. Almost the only thing we can say is that in Cornwall and Devon it never occurs in granite; but out of granite it seems that it may occur almost anywhere. In fact, there does not appear to be any lead "district" in the two counties, unless, indeed, we use the word "district" in a very wide sense; for the best lead mines are isolated, having no immediate productive neighbours. Wheal Mary Ann and Wheal Trelawny—which, although separate properties, form only one run of ore ground—have no productive district about them; for Wheal Wrey (with Ludcott) and Herodfoot are miles away, and are themselves equally isolated. The ground about East Wheal Rose, also, has done no great good: many of the sets have been signally disastrous failures, and Cargoll and Wheal Rose have been no great prizes. Very high-floored stories are certainly told about Old Shepherds Mine, but a large portion of what is commonly stated respecting it is notoriously fabulous, and I have never been able to get at any really reliable facts about it. The experience of the county thus seems to show the curious fact that, while tin and copper mines are found in groups or districts, under certain definite conditions, lead mines, when rich, are usually found comparatively isolated, and with no definable geological relations. Each lead mine appears to stand on its own bottom, quite independent of, and unconnected with, any other; so that of a lead mine in Cornwall we may truly say "Where it is, there it is."

My principal object in making these remarks is to illustrate some observations I shall have occasion to make about the country which is at present generally known as the Chiverton District. In the sense in which this expression is now used, it seems to include the whole of the great tract of killas country extending from Truro north to Newquay, between the River Fal and the sea. North and south from Penhadarra to the Gannel the length of this tract would be about 10 miles, while its width from east to west, from the Fal to Perran Porth, would be another 10 miles, giving an area of altogether about 100 square miles. Throughout the whole of this area lodes seem to be generally findable; but I need scarcely say that the finding of lodes, and the discovery of productive mines, are very different matters. In many countries lodes—and showy lodes—are as common as possible, where all attempts at mining have been general failures. It is impossible to give a stronger instance of this than in the case of the North Cornwall country—extending along the coast from Newquay to Wadebridge—which is full of showy lodes, cropping out to the surface, spotted with lead and grey copper, but all of which have hitherto failed to produce any permanent mine; and the same is notoriously the case around Dartmoor, in Devonshire, where the finest looking lodes at surface lead to nothing. I do not mention this to institute a comparison between these districts and that of Chiverton, for, as the latter has produced rich mines, the comparison would not hold good, but simply to show that finding lodes—and even ore lodes—and getting mines are very different matters.

Accepting, therefore, the Chiverton district in the popular sense in which that expression is at present used, although, as I shall have to point out on a future occasion, my definition of it would be very different, it would include a tract 10 miles square, comprising about a dozen parishes. Among the mines formerly worked, or at present working, in it are—in Newlyn parish, Old Shepherds, Wheal Rose, East Wheal Rose, Cargoll, and several minor workings; in Cubert parish, the rich argentiferous veins worked 35 years ago by the Lyles; and in St. Agnes parish, the great Duchy iron course (on which Great Retallack is worked), Wheal Golden and Penhale, Wheal Hope, with Chiverton, West Chiverton, and their almost innumerable surrounding family. There are also workings in the parishes of St. Allen, St. Erme, and the northern part of Kenwyn.

Lead mining seems originally to have commenced in this district at Old Shepherds Mine, which was worked to the depth of 70 fathoms by Sir Christopher Hawkins. Several attempts have been made of recent years to get a grant of this mine to re-work it, but, as there appears to be a dispute as to the rights to the minerals between the Hawkins family and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, no grant can be obtained. As I have already said, it is not very certain what this mine did in its former working, but the prospects of re-working are generally spoken of in high terms, if the set could be had.

Wheal Rose, on lodes parallel to the south, was the next set worked. By the books of the Messrs. Taylor, in whose office this mine was, it appears that it never made much profit, just about returning in dividends the outlay made. Next came East Wheal Rose, where one of the greatest runs of lead ground ever known was met with on a north and south lode. Nothing illustrates better the indefinite nature of lead deposits in the two westernmost counties than that while East Rose made on a north and south lode, Chiverton and West Chiverton are working on east and west lodes.

Following the discovery of East Wheal Rose, a tremendous mining mania arose in the district; engines were put up in every direction, and every sett brought out went at once to an enormous premium. As always does occur under such circumstances—as has occurred in the Tavistock district and in the Caradon district—the mines commenced in this state of wild excitement, all, without any exception, came to grief. Among upwards of a score of mines started about East Wheal Rose, not one attained any decent modicum of success, and many were horribly disastrous in their failures; and in the panic which invariably follows such manias not one survived. This, of course, was much to be regretted, for there was a great extent of ground worthy of receiving a much more effectual trial than it ever did receive—in fact, the panic was as unreasonable as the mania that preceded it. Indeed, my experience is that these wild manias about districts rarely lead to their being effectually tried. Many people, I know, think otherwise, and maintain that an amount of capital is thus brought to bear on mining which would not otherwise be forthcoming for that purpose; and that, although, of course, a large proportion of this is wasted, yet some portion cannot fail to be properly applied, and lead to discoveries that would not otherwise have been made. Those who reason thus forget the terrible effect of the reaction and panic that follow from the inevitable failure of representations so inflated that they never can be realised, and which stops even all reasonable enterprise. The East Wheal Rose district is a strong instance of this. At one time engines were put up on every spot that could be had for miles around, and almost all these concerns were selling at fabulous premiums. In a couple of years the reaction came; and although some of these mines were promising speculations, that ought to have been continued, the panic was so great that everything was abandoned at once, and the district remained most unfairly neglected until

within the last year. It is certainly to be hoped that a similar course may not now follow from West Chiverton. It is decidedly the interest of those who have the prosperity of the district most at heart to use their influence against such a mania arising, of which it is impossible to deny there are at present some rather alarming premonitory symptoms. In giving a detailed account of the district I certainly shall not hesitate to endeavour to check it, as far as a plain unvarnished statement of facts may be expected to effect that object.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 7.—The coal and other trades continue very satisfactory, there being a demand for most descriptions of coal and iron, and also manufactured goods of all kinds. The demand for steam-engines, and most manufactured goods, on the Tyne and Wear, is also good. Iron shipbuilding, and all other works, are very brisk on the Tyne, and the formation of new companies and amalgamation of old ones are of common occurrence. The alkali works are also very active, and some great extensions are in progress. On the Wear, shipbuilding has been a little curtailed by the great advance which has taken place in the wages of shipwrights, &c., the masters not being able to compete with builders in other localities, in consequence of the great rise in wages. This will most probably lead to a fall in the wages of the men in a short time. New ironworks and blast-furnaces are shortly to be erected here at the North Docks. On the Tyne, the river improvements continue to progress rapidly, and the depth of water on the bar is now very much increased; all, indeed, that is required at the mouth of the river is that a sufficient sum in aid should be granted by the Government in order to enable the piers to be advanced out to 36 feet of depth at low water, and this will at once constitute the basin at the mouth of this river, a most excellent harbour of refuge for the north-east coast. This will, of course, very much increase the safety of shipping on this coast during the prevalence of easterly winds. With respect to the accommodation for shipping in the river, the long-expected question of docks at Low Light is now understood to be settled, all obstacles in the way are expected to be shortly removed, and satisfactory arrangements made respecting the capital to be raised, so that the foundation-stone will most probably be laid about the end of June in the present year. At the last meeting of the Tyne Commissioners Dock Committee, they took the first necessary step to carry out the Act, by deciding on the plan they would adopt—the parliamentary plan of Mr. Ure, in preference to the proposed limited dock; but the excavation would only proceed to the extent required for present exigencies, to be extended subsequently as trade increased. The Derwent Valley and Team Valley railways are shortly to be commenced; the former, especially, is most urgently required, as the present means of conveyance for passengers, &c., between Newcastle and the important iron-making station at Consett is most execrable. When the new line is completed, a great increase in the traffic between these places is sure to take place.

The plimons engaged in the riots at Willington and Monkwearmouth were tried at the sessions held at Durham on Monday and Tuesday last. Five men were convicted of a riot at Monkwearmouth, and sentenced, Brown and Elliot to six months' hard labour, Appleby and Henry Kirtley to two months' hard labour, and George Kirtley one month. For a riot at Willington four men were found guilty, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. The strike at Seghill Colliery still continues, and at present there appears to be no prospect of an adjustment of the differences between the parties. The shiftmen lately employed at other collieries in the neighbourhood have received notice that they must commence to get coal in the yard soon, otherwise they cannot be allowed to remain in their houses.

A very successful meeting of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund was held at the Harton Colliery, a few days ago, and after the business of the meeting was concluded, which disclosed a prosperous state of the funds of this branch of the very useful and popular society, a very handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver tea-service, was presented to Mr. C. Bailey, having been subscribed for by the owners and workmen of the Harton and St. Hilda Collieries. Mr. Bailey has officiated as overman at these collieries for sixteen years with great credit to himself, and is about to remove to the Heworth Colliery, near Gateshead, where he is to take the position of resident viewer.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 8.—Since the resolve of the Ironmasters at the Preliminary Meeting, last week, to make no alteration in prices, there has been a decided increase in the orders given out, and the prospect of a good demand is encouraging. Pig-iron is selling freely at prices not much below those of last quarter. The Hardware Trades of South Staffordshire are, on the whole, improving, and in most branches there is a good, and in many an active, demand. The East Indian trade is decidedly better, whilst the exports to the North American States and Canada are large.

A very important case was heard to-day, at the Tunstall Petty Sessions, before Messrs. T. B. Rose (stipendiary) and Jas. Edwards. Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, laid an information against Messrs. Felix E. Pratt and Co., proprietors of the Brookhouse Colliery, near Hanley, for neglecting properly to ventilate the colliery, according to the 1st general rule. An explosion occurred in the colliery on March 2 last, resulting in the death of five of the miners. Mr. Crewe, one of the firm, appeared to defend the case, and elicited from the witnesses that there was a free current of air passing through the workings prior to the accident, and that they were furnished with every appliance. It appeared that bratticing was, or ought to have been, used to direct the air current, but that its proper application had been neglected. It was also stated that a lamp was found, the lock of which had been picked, and it was thought this might have fired the gas. It was, however, clear that the workings were never examined prior to the men commencing work, and, though Mr. Crewe said the butties were to blame for this, Mr. Edwards said it was the duty of the proprietors to see that they took this precaution. A fine of 20l., with costs, was inflicted, and Mr. Edwards said he wished it could have been 200l. Mr. Wynne withdrew a second information, and said the fine would, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, be bestowed amongst the families of the deceased.

A good deal of discussion is taking place in the Staffordshire potteries on the subject of the application of the Factory Inspection Act to the district, which is proposed to be done by a bill which Sir George Grey has brought before Parliament. One objection to the Act appears to have much force. The bill is itself very short, but it incorporates six other Acts which have been passed from time to time, one amending another, until the whole is a confused mass of legislation. This is really a most lazy mode of legislating, and it is due to a large number of persons whose industry as workpeople, and whose business as manufacturers, it is sought to control, that the provisions to be imposed should be stated in a single Act. A similar complaint, in reference to the same department of Government—the Home Office—is made in the case of the New Fencible Servitude Bill, which is a partial adoption of a heap of statutes on transportation. But the opposition to the Factory Act is to its substance as well as to its form; and the half-time system is that which forms the main ground of opposition. It is objected that, whilst the interference of the Government was sought by the manufacturers themselves with a view to prevent children from going to work at so early an age, and to secure for them a greater amount of instruction, that by the proposed measure children are to work half-time at the early age of eight years. The clergy are opposed to the scheme, and it appears to be generally disapproved, though an Act not allowing any children to go to work before the age of ten years, and then not more than 13 years unless they can read and write, and to the common rules of arithmetic, would be favourably received. The men say they will not be able to get a double set of children, and that if they do the number of workmen will be widely increased as these grow up.

The quarterly meeting of the North Staffordshire Coal and Ironmasters' Association was held on Thursday afternoon, at Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. F. Wragge in the chair. With regard to the price of finished iron it was determined to adopt the resolution of the preliminary meeting in South Staffordshire, not to alter the list of prices. The demand was reported to have been quiet for some time past, but to have improved within the last few weeks. Pig-iron had been affected by the languid condition of the finished iron trade, but was now participating in the improved feeling. Best quality of all-mine pigs were quoted at 3l. 15s. to 3l. 17s. 6d. Ironstone was reported dull of sale, and prices unsettled. Furnace mine had been offered at 12s. to 14s. The coal trade continued pretty good. The manufacturers' demand was satisfactory, and the consumption for domestic purposes better than was usual for the period of the year. Several subjects of interest to the trade were discussed. It was considered that although the state of the iron trade was not so good as at the time of the last quarterly meeting, it was not desirable to give notice of a reduction of wages as long as that step could be avoided.

A conference of mine agents in connection with an exhibition of articles pertaining to science and art is being got up by the Dudley Geological Society, and is to take place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. An association of mine agents would, as has often been suggested in this letter, be of great advantage in this district.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

APRIL 6.—The reports which we have received during the week from the different districts in this county are, on the whole, of a most favourable character, because they indicate a state of activity of a more permanent nature than anything which we have had to report for some time past. The enquiry for rails and railway ironwork is very active; and, as the Parliamentary committees appear to entertain a favourable view of the different railway projects, it is not improbable that the trade will be permanently improved. The demand for plates and bars is exceedingly good, and the stock of plates is only so moderate as to lead to a brisk trade upon the least impetus being given to the demand. There is a good enquiry for steel, and the price is very high indeed. We have a very good trade in coals; and, though the London markets are only moderately supplied, there is a general good demand amongst the coalmasters in Derbyshire, and the falling off in the London markets is only to a very limited extent.

There is great consternation amongst the colliers of South Yorkshire in regard to the lock-out, and it is calculated that a very considerable sum of money will be sacrificed before either party will be brought to work again. There is an attempt made to settle the dispute, but both the coalmasters and the members of the Union are as adverse to each other as they possibly can be; and, therefore, no hope can be entertained that the dispute will be one of easy termination. At present it is causing great uneasiness and dissatisfaction amongst the tradespeople, on account of the paralysis which it occasions throughout the whole of the neighbourhood.

Mr. Hodley, the Government Inspector, has now ceased all official connection with this district, and he has issued a circular to the principal managers in the district, informing them that he has ceased to be connected with the districts, and thanking them for the kindness with which he had been favoured during the period of his inspection.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred at Church Grealey Pit, an extensive coal mine belonging to the Marquis of Hastings, five miles from Burton. About 250 colliers, being nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the village, are employed in the pit, and on Tuesday, while most of the miners were at work, a report was heard to proceed from a new "intake" in a part of the pit where only one or two men were employed. Foul air being inhaled, Mr. Walters, the manager, was at once sent for, and a search was commenced for two missing men, named T. Parker and James Moore, the former of whom was found to be dead, and the other so seri-

ously injured that his life is despaired of. Both were badly burnt. The explosion is believed to have arisen from the deceased man Thomas Parker entering the intake with a naked light.

The demand for shares in the local share market, during the week, has been of a limited nature, and little or no business has been done, except in a few railway stocks.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 7.—The Iron and Coal Trades are in about the same state as reported last week. The ironmasters have an average number of orders on the books, and quotations are, perhaps, a little firmer than a fortnight ago, owing, in a great measure, to the decision arrived at at the preliminary meeting of the South Staffordshire makers. Steam coal is in active demand, and the supply falls short of the requirements of shippers. There is also a large business doing in house coal. The labour question is the all-important topic of the day, and it causes no small amount of uneasiness in every branch of trade. The men are out at several collieries, and their grievances are many; more wages required and no deductions to be made for rent, medical fund, &c. At the ironworks the same influences are at work, and it is a matter of some difficulty to manage the hands. Branches of the Union are being gradually established in different parts of the district, and many fear that troublesome times are nigh at hand, unless the men show a little moderation in their pretensions. The emigration movement has also again commenced in earnest, and it must be admitted that all these circumstances tend to diminish confidence in the future, and disarrange the whole fabric of commercial enterprise.

The Abernethy Iron Company, Aberdare, have just blown in a furnace at their upper works, which will be worked with cold-blast. Every branch of the company's extensive works is in full employment.

On Saturday last a narrow-gauge train of coal left Messrs. Nixon and Co.'s Navigation Colliery for the first time, via the Vale of Neath Railway. Since the opening of the narrow-gauge rail the traffic has increased rapidly, and the Vale of Neath, it is evident, will shortly be one of the best railway properties in the kingdom.

During March the exports from the port of Cardiff were 128,500 tons of coal, 10,000 tons of iron, 2000 tons of patent fuel, and 340 tons of coke. As compared with the previous month there was a slight decrease in the coal exports, and the falling off in iron reached 7000 tons. The decrease in coal is mainly attributable to the want of supply, while perhaps unfavourable weather is one cause of the falling off in the shipments of iron. A large quantity of iron ore, pig-iron, and pitwood was imported during the month, and the number of vessels arriving in ballast is gradually decreasing.

At the Merthyr Police Court, before Mr. J. C. Fowler, the stipendiary magistrate, Messrs. Woodruff and others, proprietors of the Britford Colliery, were summoned for not having an engine fly-wheel properly fenced off, as required by the Act of Parliament. Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector of Mines for the district, said he visited the colliery on Jan. 7, and found the fly-wheel without any protection whatever. He called the attention of Mr. Woodruff, and also Mr. Stansfield, the manager, to the matter, and they at once caused a proper fencing to be put up. One man had lost his life through the unprotected state of the wheel. The Act had been violated in several other instances, but the Secretary of State had desired him to select the present case as an example to other colliery proprietors that the law must be observed. He (Mr. Brough) had never seen such ignorance evinced in management as at this colliery. He had visited the colliery before Jan. 7, but he did not notice the fly-wheel previous to that day. Mr. Fowler, in delivering his decision, said that, taking into consideration the fact that Mr. Brough had visited the colliery before, and had not pointed out the defect then, and also the reading with Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Stansfield, proper fencing to be put up, he should only inflict a penalty of 10l. and costs, which was at once paid.

Mr. George Naysmith, son of Mr. Naysmith, manager of the Aberaman Ironworks, was presented, on Saturday last, with a purse and 50l., and two cases of mathematical instruments, by the workmen at Aberaman and the members of the band. Mr. Naysmith was chief mechanic at the works up to the time of the recent explosion, when he was severely injured. Since then he has determined to emigrate to America, and his presentation was made by the workmen and others, as a substantial token of the esteem in which he was held.

It is reported that there is a project on foot, with the view of constructing new docks on the east side of the River Usk, at Newport. A similar scheme was promoted about three years ago, in conjunction with a new line of railway from Pontypool-road, but it was then abandoned, in consequence of the Monmouthshire Company having agreed to lease the existing docks. Parliament refused to sanction this arrangement, and since then there have been great complaints of inadequate shipping facilities at the port. It is generally understood that the directors of the Great Western Company look with favour on the new project.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Havana, the Resolution, with 315 tons copper ore, 13 tons copper regulus, and 4 tons copper bars, for Richardson and Co. From Carthal, West Coast of South America, the Ethelbert, with 360 tons copper regulus, 40 tons silver ore, 6 tons cobalt ore, for H. Bath and Son. From Cherbourg, the Conception, with 130 tons iron ore, for the Dowlais Iron Company; the Collina, with 100 tons iron ore, for the Dowlais Iron Company; the Martha, with 248 tons iron ore, for the Dowlais Iron Company.

WELSH AND NORTH COUNTRY COAL.

The results achieved by the North Country coalowners through the recent trial of Welsh and North Country coal mixed has been celebrated by a monster banquet, given by the Steam Coal Trade Association of Northumberland and Durham, to Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., in recognition of his exertions to induce the Admiralty to order the experiments to be made. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Henderson, M.P., and a large number of the principal coalowners and others connected with the coal trade of the district were present. The usual loyal toasts having been honoured, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, observed that entertaining as they had always done a very strong opinion that their steam coal was the best and most economical for steam navigation, and feeling that its qualities and character had been ignored by the Government and by the respective Admiralty authorities, and that, to some extent, a slur had been thrown on its character, the steam coalowners had from time to time made exertions of different sorts to do away with this unsatisfactory state of things. The first complaint that was lodged against the steam coal of this district was that it made too much smoke. Well, to meet that objection the Steam Coal Association, some years ago, offered a premium of 1000l. for the best means of doing away with the smoke in marine-boilers. An apparatus of a very simple character was discovered, it being neither more nor less than perforated fire-doors, which did away with the difficulty altogether, without in any way injuring the production of steam. It was ultimately decided, after much deliberation, to see whether a persistent individual application might not be more successful than the plan which they had hitherto adopted. It was decided that they should apply to Mr. Lindsay, who kindly assented to their plans, and after numerous applications at length received the assent of the Admiralty to have a series of trials made at Plymouth and Devonport, under the more immediate superintendence of one of their own engineers, and which should settle, once and for all, the respective merits of Welsh and North Country coal. The Government report had now appeared, and showed, as they anticipated, that they had triumphantly proved their case. It showed that they could evaporate more water from a pound of coal, that they could do it in less time, and that they could do it at the least cost. It showed, also, another fact, which he believed was never anticipated—namely, that the dust which is produced in the cargoes of all Welsh coals which are sent on distant voyages, and especially to hot climates—it showed that that dust, which was generally cast overboard as worthless, when mixed with an equal quantity of North Country coal, would produce a fuel very little inferior to either Welsh or North Country steam coal. It had been long known that North Country coal did not deteriorate on long voyages. It had been long known that the Welsh coal did deteriorate, and very greatly; and that after a long voyage, especially to a hot climate, a very large percentage was usually thrown overboard. Now, with these facts that they could lay before the Government, he thought the Government would be somewhat singular if they were enabled to pursue the line of conduct they have hitherto done to the North Country steam coal.

In acknowledging the compliment, Mr. Lindsay said that he feared they had done him too great an honour, because really he had little to do with having the coals of the North of England placed in the position which they now occupied with the Government. The coals had reached that position through their own intrinsic merits. After speaking of the prejudice which had existed as long as 500 years ago against North Country coal, and which led the Parliament of Edward I. to prohibit its consumption on account of its smoke, he said he could not be surprised that the Admiralty and the officers of Her Majesty's ships had got an impression on their minds, even in the present day, that there was an immense amount of dirty stuff came out of the North of England coal. They must admit that the North of England coals did give off more smoke than the Welsh coals. Now, it was a remarkable fact that the great steam companies had, for a long time, used proportions about one-half Welsh and one-half North of England coal, and for various reasons. This was a point which Mr. Potter and other gentlemen of the deputation impressed very strongly upon the mind of the Duke of Somerset. There were one or two facts connected with the recent enquiry which must be very interesting to those gentlemen present, and to the people in this district generally, and to the consumers of steam coal throughout the world. The coals were tested not only at Devonport, but also at Sheerness and Woolwich, and it was a curious thing that all the reports agreed in the superiority of Welsh coal mixed with North of England coal. Mr. Henderson, the engineer-in-chief at Woolwich, reported that the North Country coal, mixed with Welsh, in the proportion of one-third North Country and two-thirds Welsh, generated steam as well as Welsh coal, with fewer ashes, owing to North Country coal keeping the Welsh more open, thereby not requiring the same amount of precaution. The substance of the report at Sheerness was, that the greatest amount of effective pressure had been obtained by a mixture of one-third North Country coal and two-thirds Welsh, with a slight increase of expense, hardly appreciable. The gentleman who made that report had had great experience in testing steamers at what they called the measured mile, and he said that for economy, and for obtaining the greatest amount of pressure, mixed coal was the best. Now for the great report, that was the report at Plymouth, where an immense number of experiments were made, and where the representatives of the Welsh coalowners were men of great ability. Mr. Miller, the chief engineer at Plymouth, reported that the experiments showed that combination of Welsh coal and North Country coals of ordinary quality, in equal proportions to each other, could be burned with the aid of perforated doors almost without smoke, and with nearly equal evaporating power to Welsh coal of ordinary quality. With all respect to Mr. Miller, he thought that North of England coal, mixed with Welsh, gave far greater economical results than Welsh coal; and this was a fact which their excellent Chairman had incidentally referred to, but which could not be expected to be known to Mr. Miller in his capacity as an engineer. Now, Welsh coals were shipped, as they were all aware, in large lumps and in small pieces more like dust. During the whole voyage a process of pounding was going on, the large pieces of coal pounding and crushing the small, so that a cargo of Welsh coals when delivered at Aden would produce a very large amount of dust—that is, of Welsh coal. Now, as the freight to Aden averages somewhere about 40s., and as the price of Welsh coal is only about 9s., and as they were bound to pay freight upon dust and coal alike, the question of dust became very important. Of course, they were actually paying 40s. per ton upon that which the royal engineers say is worthless when it reaches Aden, and is only made valuable by being mixed with the North of England coal. Now, the Admiralty had kept faith with the coalowners of the North of England. It was only yesterday they saw that the Admiralty had given notice of tenders to Malta, for instance. He never remembered any other description of coal being ordered for Malta except the Welsh coal; but the advertisements which they saw yesterday called for tenders to be given for two-thirds Welsh and one-third North of England. That was

one step in advance; but if the coalowners were going to rest satisfied with one-third, he was not, and he would tell them why. It was not because he was interested in North of England steam coal; he had, as they were aware, no interest whatever in it, nor was it because he had the honour of representing a portion of this district; but it was upon public grounds. He regarded it as a question of the wasteful expenditure of public money. He knew, and the royal engineers at the different ports had admitted, that a mixture of half-and-half is much more economical than the coal which cost a great deal more at the foreign stations, and which they said they could not use. Therefore, he asked them upon public grounds to in future make their advertisements not two-thirds Welsh and one-third North of England, but one-half Welsh and one-half North of England. And he said to the coalowners, "Never cease till you get half-and-half." Let them take that as their motto.

The views of Mr. Lindsay appeared to accord with those of all present, and there was an evident disposition to act upon his suggestion, not to cease their exertions until the Admiralty consume Welsh and North Country coal in equal proportions. It seemed to be generally considered that as North Country coal did not, according to Mr. Lindsay, deteriorate at all by crushing, whilst Welsh coal becomes altogether useless, North Country coal had decidedly the advantage.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market continues active, and a large amount of business appears to have been transacted during the week, but more particularly in the shares usually dealt in. Several fluctuations have taken place, which arises more from market operations than any changes in the respective mines. A steady enquiry for leading, greasy and dividend mines is being made, which, with the improved standard, is likely to be maintained.

WHEAL SETON and WEST SETON have been dealt in at fair market prices. CLIFFORDS have slightly fluctuated, and left off weaker. NANOLDS have been freely dealt in, and although done at lower rates have shown more firmness since. STRAT PARKS have been largely dealt in at improved rates. EAST BASSET and BULLER are in better request, although the latter have been unusually heavy. SOUTH CARN BREEAS have not been very active; but some transactions have taken place. SOUTH TOLGUS find buyers at minimum quotations. TINCROFT and GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been rather quiet at present quotations. WESTWORTH CONSOLS have been done at lower rates. SOUTH CONDURROW have been in good demand, but left off lower. WHEAL GRENVILLE have shared largely in the business of the week, but have taken a lower tone. EAST GRENVILLE are also in request at fair market prices. NORTH CROFTS have fluctuated, but left off firmer. GREAT NORTH DOWNS have been in demand at improved rates. NORTH TREKERRY and WHEAL HARTLEY are offered more freely at lower figures. KITTY (St. Agnes) are sought for at buyers' prices. GREAT WHEAL BURY and its off-shoot, WHEAL YONS have been largely dealt in; the former has since receded, whilst the latter are in good demand at advanced prices. WHEAL ROSE has improved, and still sought for at higher figures.

ST. DAT UNITED shares are more in request, and prices consequently advanced. HARRIETS have been in request at nominal prices. EAST ROSEWARNE have declined, and more freely offered. NORTH SHEPHERDS have been largely dealt in at improved rates. WEST CHIVERTONS are rather quiet at present prices. CHIVERTON and CHIVERTON MOOR have been done at lower figures. EAST LOVELLS continue to command a ready sale at present prices, and notwithstanding the slight variations, are freely dealt in. GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE shares, after a slight decline, have again been in demand at advanced figures. BASSET and GYLLS are in request at minimum quotations. GREAT WHEAL METAL, and WEST WHEAL METAL have been in fair request, without any corresponding advance. NEW ROSEWARNE have receded, and are freely offered at lower rates. PROSPER UNITED shares have been in good demand at present prices. PROVIDENCE and MARGARET shares are in request at buyers' figures. EAST PROVIDENCE shares are enquired for at nominal prices.

EAST CARADONS continue to command a ready market, but some slight fluctuations have taken place. MARKE VALLEY and GLASGOW CARADON have been done at lower prices. HERODSFORD, MARY ANN, and TRELAWNY find buyers at minimum rates. NEW WHEAL METAL has been more in request. HINGSTON DOWN and DRAKE WALLS are rather quiet at present quotations. NEW BIRCH TON and TITHEBY CONSOLS have been freely dealt in, the improved prospects, with future quarterly accounts, having created buyers. EAST RUSSELL and WHEAL CREBOR have been largely dealt in, and prices have improved. GREAT LAKES are in active request, and some large transactions have taken place, in consequence of great improvements at the mine. VIGRA and CLOGAU and WELSH (Gold) have been in demand at market prices.

EAST CARADON.—Williams's shaft is down 5 fms. below the 80. The counter lode in the 80 east is worth 10l., and west 25l. per fathom. The 70 east is worth 5l., and the 60 east 15l. per fathom, and looking well for further improvement. The 50 east is now being driven on, and is worth 25l. per fathom; this is a portion of the lode left standing to the north. New Lode: The 70 east is worth 5l., and the 60 east of eastern cross-cut, is worth 10l. per fathom; they have resumed the cross-cut from the counter at the 80 towards this lode, and expect to intersect it shortly. South Lode: The 70 east is worth 20l., and west 25l. per fathom. Secombe's shaft has been completed to the 35, and the lode intersected, which is of a very promising character, and the driving of which will be commenced forthwith. The mine has recently much improved, and is looking well for good and continuous dividends. At the meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 22s. 6d. was declared, carrying over 1905l. 17s. 3d. to the credit of the next account, being 519l. beyond that of the previous quarter, and realising a profit of 8432l. on the three months' working.

MARKE VALLEY.—Salisbury shaft is down 8 fms. below the 100. The Rosewood lode has been intersected by the cross-cut from the 100, but disordered at the point of intersection; and we expect to cut Marke's lode in about 2 or 3 fms. further driving. At the 90 west, on the Rosewood lode, the portion carried is yielding 2 tons per fathom. The midway level west is worth 3 tons per fm.; the south part of this lode in the 60 west is yielding 6 tons per fm. for the breadth carried. Fishery lode is worth 4 tons per fm. in the 60 east, and between 2 and 3 tons west. A general improvement has taken place in the several ends, and from the run of ore ground laid open in the 90, on Marke's lode, and fairly developed at the 100, increased dividends may be expected. At the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit of 310l. 9s. 7d. for the quarter. A dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared, carrying over to credit of next account, 1244l. 15s. 8d.—WEST ROSE DOWN: No important change has taken place since the last meeting, but the operations are going on satisfactorily, with every prospect of realising the great objects which induced the resumption of the mine by the present company. The accounts for the past quarter showed a balance of 99l. 13s. 2d. in favour of the mine, and for the future operations a call of 15s. per share was made.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Although the chief ends are not so productive as they have been, they continue to hold out great promise. The lode in the bottom level is large, but the ore is of low produce. The lode in the 84 and 72, and the winze in the bottom of the 72, has not been taken down this week, but the slopes are worth, together, 5 tons per fm.; the 102 west, and the 147 west of the same level, are showing very important points, especially in the bottom of the 43, west of Petherick's, where the lode is worth 10l. per fm. They are clearing the 60, in expectation of finding the ore to hold down. The 170 east is also worth 45l. per fm., and the 160 is valued at 25l. per fm., whilst all other points of operation are looking much the same as last reported. WHEAL ROSE: The discovery made last week in the 80, on Waters' lode, is reported to have considerably improved in value. GREAT WHEAL VOR: The prospects of this mine continue to look remarkably well, and the great run of tin ground going east of Ivey's, towards Metal shaft, is anticipated to be of a permanent character. The present most productive points are—the 147, east of the former, worth 150l. per fm.; the 174, west of Metal, 70l. per fm.; the 162 west, and the 147 west of the same level, are worth, respectively, at 50l. and 30l. per fm.; the 174 east is worth 100l. per fm. GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE: The mine has been further improved in two or three important points, especially in the 98, east of Hosking's shaft, and also in the winze sinking under the 90, east of Painter's shaft. The 102 is looking much more promising; about 7 or 8 fms. east of the end the lode has improved, and great expectations are anticipated on a little further driving of this end.

GREAT LAKES.—A very important and valuable discovery has been made in this mine within the last few days. A cross-cut has been put out from the 155, and intersected a large and powerful lode, equal in value to that in the rise in the 165, which is worth 100l. per fathom for lead alone. It is believed to be a side or new lode, and if so, the whole surface. This discovery, which is a most important one, is reported to have been made by the already highly productive mine, will considerably increase the future returns and consequently profits.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market has been steady during the week, with a fair amount of business done. WHEAL GRENVILLE, ST. DAT, HALLEN-BEAGLE, EAST LOVELL, and NORTH SHEPHERDS have all improved in price. The mines in the Gylls district have been rather neglected lately, and, consequently, prices have receded to such an extent as induces me to say to my readers—"Take advantage of the present period, and buy to such an extent as your means will admit, and you will double your money in twelve months." WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) shares have also been dull of sale, although the mine is making from 12½ to 14 per cent. per annum in profit. EAST WHEAL LOVELL shares have been largely dealt in, and are very scarce indeed. It would not be surprising to me to see these shares at 20l. each, and more, in the future. Some anonymous writer in the Journal refers to a large and most valuable piece of ground being taken from the North Chiverton set by the Chiverton Consols Company. All I can say is, that intending purchasers in CHIVERTON CONSOLS may soon ascertain the value of this so-called important addition to the set by sending an agent there. I hope, for the interests of the North Chiverton Company, that the Chiverton Consols Company may develop this piece of ground they have acquired. It lies to the extreme north of North Chiverton boundary, and at least 500 fms. from the present operations of this company; therefore, while some interested parties may think it proper to make statements tending to detract from the value of the important mine, it can assure the shareholders that North Chiverton set is larger in extent than ordinary mine sets, and is likely to become a very valuable property.

EAST WHEAL VOR prospects is now before the public, and they will be able to judge of its merits from the particulars there set forth, and the reports of the various agents who have inspected it. There has scarcely ever been a mine introduced to the public under such advantageous circumstances, having engines and all necessary machinery in working order. It will be seen by the reports of the agents that the rich lodes of Great Wheal Vor traverse the East Wheal Vor set, and, judging from its geological position, it would appear that nothing but a proper development is required to make East Wheal Vor as rich as its neighbour, Great Wheal Vor, which has already returned from the same lodes some 2,000,000l., and given almost fabulous profits during the last 50 years. It should be borne in mind that East Wheal Vor has expended in useful work, all of which is available to the present company, from 40,000l. to 45,000l., and the present depth attained is about the same as that at which several rich lodes in Great Wheal Vor became so enormously rich and profitable. Taking all these things into consideration, consider East Wheal Vor one of the most legitimate investments ever brought before the mining public. The capital in hand is 6000l., with all the machinery and plant of every description paid for; hence I do not hesitate to recommend it to the favourable notice of my friends and the public generally.

From Mr. JAMES HUME:—A more subdued tone pervades the Mining Market; still it is well supported, and a fair amount of business in the leading mines is being transacted, and, as the copper and tin standards may reasonably be expected to improve, the present seems the most advantageous time to make purchases. GREAT VOR shares, having subsided to what may safely be considered their intrinsic value, are deservingly attracting the attention of some side investors. It is one of those magnificent prizes which occasionally appear in mining, and give life and lustre to a whole district. The Metal lode will be intersected at the 184 fm. level in a few weeks; the ends and shaft, leaving out slopes and pitches, give an aggregate value of 5200l. per fm. GREAT FORTUNE shares are again in demand; the price of these is tempting, and the present is one of those rare chances occasionally presented of getting in cheap to a first-class permanent mine. SIBNEY and CARNVAL is a rising concern, that needs no recommendation. SOUTH CONDURROW: A few, but only a very few, shares have been pressed on the market, the sellers having been frightened by receiving an anonymous circular, dated from a provincial town, and gratuitously circulated amongst the shareholders, in which it is believed to be a spurious production, the share-list having been obtained surreptitiously, it may be supposed, for no good end. It rests with the agent to give the present and prospective value of the mine. NORTH SHEPHERDS: As the prospects be-

come more generally known, and the cross-cut at the 15 nears the lode, shares become scarcer, and more required for. CROOKS are again advancing, and, though no improvement is yet reported, the market evinces a feeling of hopeful anticipation. BASSET and CHITLES, as a dividend share, deserves more attention; the mine is improving. EAST CARR BREAS are sought after. EAST CARADONS are flatter since the dividend.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—Some time ago there was a smart dispute carried on through the medium of the Journal as to the inadequacy of the reports of some of the Cardiganshire mines, one party maintaining that some of the reports were not sufficiently scientific, especially those respecting the Havan Mines. We are glad to inform our readers that that dispute, for all practical purposes, is virtually at an end. The mine has spoken out for itself—the courses of ore discovered are worth 40s. to 50s. per fm. The first week's dressing gave 10 tons clean ore, and the profits for this month are calculated to amount to 200l.; 30 tons at 14s., 420l., as against 200l. cost. The Silver Mountain Mine also is selling goodly quantities of ore, realising a fair profit. The western winze, for 12 feet 10 in., is represented to be worth from 50s. to 60s. per fathom in depth, giving a notion that the main lode is a good one. The Great Darren engine-shaft is sinking in good ore; the lode in the sink, 7 fms. west of the shaft, is worth 40s. per fm., and must give great profits. Bronfloyd, to the west, has a course of ore worth 20s. per cubic fathom, through or across a lode regular for 12 yards in width, or 120s. per fathom, long and high, for the whole width of the lode. Other mines are opening with great show of success in Llettyhnen, one of the Lerry mines. There is a course of ore and blende for 18 ft. wide, capable of great profit. Such is the general character of the Cardiganshire mines.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—March 23: Mr. W. J. Hamilton, President, in the chair.—Sidney Belsley, the Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham; the Rev. Henry H. Winwood, M.A., Cavendish-crescent, Bath; James Samuel Cooke, C.E., 12, Abingdon-street, Westminster; Robert Damon, Weymouth; the Rev. Dr. Dendy, 12, Vicarage-gardens, Kensington; and John Whitfield, Mem. Inst., C.E., 89, Great Portland-street, W., were elected Fellows. The following communications were read: 1. "On some new Fossils from the Lingula-flags of Wales," by J. W. Salter, F.G.S. 2. "On the Millstone-grit of North Staffordshire, and the adjoining parts of Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire," by E. Hull, B.A., F.G.S., and A. H. Green, M.A., F.G.S. In this paper the millstone-grit series was described, from the eastern edge of the Lancashire coal field southwards to the coal fields of North Staffordshire. After giving a general sketch of the geology of the district, and defining the upper and lower limits of the millstone-grit, the authors explained a series of sections, running from east to west, at intervals across the country. In the most northerly of these the group consists of five thick gritstone beds, separated by seams of shale, and attains a thickness of more than 2000 feet; while the extreme south all but two of these beds have thinned away, and the whole thickness is there not more than 300 or 400 feet. Between the base of the millstone-grit and the carboniferous limestone lies a group of shales and sandstone, the millstone-grit and the carboniferous limestone, which seem to hold the place of the Yoredale rocks of Yorkshire. The mineral character of these beds was described, and their place noted on the sections. A short notice was also given of two small inliers of carboniferous limestone—at Moxon, east of Leek, and at Astbury, near Congleton.

On Wednesday the following papers will be read:—1. "Notes on the Geology of the Nevada Territory," by W. P. Blake, communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S.—2. "On the Red Rock in the Section at Hunstanton," by H. Seeley, F.G.S.—3. "On the Geology of Arisaig, Nova Scotia," by the Rev. Dr. Honeyman, F.G.S.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—At the recent meeting of the Inventors' Institute Dr. Collyer delivered an interesting lecture upon the treatment of certain raw materials applicable to the manufacture of paper. The lecturer exhibited specimens of straw, esparto, beet-root refuse, &c., in their various stages of treatment during the process of their conversion into paper. A specimen of half-stuff from straw, made by Messrs. Prentiss, of Stowmarket, equal in colour, softness, and fibre to anything obtainable from rags. The process, which is very simple and methodical, will be in regular operation within a fortnight at the Stoke Mills, near Tunbridge. Dr. Collyer wished it to be particularly understood that the merits of his invention consisted in removing all extraneous matters from the straw in two-thirds the time usually occupied, with increased economy of alkali, and without destroying the material. It was a great advantage in the process that he only wanted an inferior quality of straw, and that England had abundance of material to supply the world.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Fernald gave notice of his intention to move, on May 3, for leave to introduce a bill to compensate sufferers from boiler explosions caused by the neglect or default of the owners of the machinery.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, APRIL 7.—The market during the past week has been active for Mineral Bottom, Wentworth, Chiverton, North Croft, Grenville, Cape Copper, and West Chiverton shares. North Croft, from the recent improvements, is likely to advance; if it is compared with other mines that are making heavy quarterly or bi-monthly calls it will be seen that it is far too low in price—of course, the October, 1862, mania is not required. Chiverton shares are likely to be influenced favourably by the meeting on the 26th inst.—EDWARD BREWIS.

BRITISH COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.
First issue, 10,000 shares.
Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment.
CHAIRMAN—A. ALISON, Esq.
BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street; the Commercial Bank, Edinburgh.
OFFICES—2, QUEEN STREET PLACE, CANNON STREET, E.C.

BRITISH COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors will PROCEED TO ALLOTMENT on the 20th day of April, 1864, by which date all applications for shares in this company should be sent in.

BRITISH COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—The company will be PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS for the UNDERMENTIONED SUPPLIES and MATERIALS, to be delivered free at the company's mines, viz.:—A STEAM ENGINE from 30 to 40 horse power, with BOILER complete; a CRUSHER complete; 20 fms. 8 in. pumps, 8 arm capstan, 20 fms. 5 in. capstan chain, weighing machine; a 40 horse power TURBINE WATER WHEEL, with fittings complete; a CRUSHER complete, weighing machine, 8 arm capstan complete. No tenders will be received after Wednesday, the 20th day of April next.

CROWAN AND WENDRON TIN AND COPPER MINE (LIMITED).—Adjoins the celebrated Crower and Wheel Abraham Mines, is leased from the same lord, and contains the same run of lodes.—Apply for prospectuses and shares to JOHN BLACKBURN, solicitor and coroner, 63, Albion-street, Leeds.—Capital £8000, in shares of £1 each; 5000 are already taken up.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER COMPANY OF LONDON (LIMITED).

54, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS—The London and Westminster Bank, Lombard-street.
The company discount approved mercantile and other bills, make advances on negotiable securities, and undertake financial business generally.
WILLIAM HALL, Sec.

BONELLI'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, by which the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £250,000, of which £25,000 forms the original capital of the company.
Present issue, £225,000, in 22,500 shares of £10 each.
Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment. Calls of £2 each, at intervals of not less than two months.
DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT—CHAIRMAN.
The Right Hon. LORD OTHO FITZGERALD, S. Carlton Gardens—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, Esq., St. Leonard's Works, and Priory House, Dunfermline.
JOHN ALFRED CLOWNE, Esq. (Director of the Imperial Bank), 155, Westbourne-terrace.

HENRY COOK, Esq. (Director of the Tamar, Kit Hill, and Callington Railway Co.)
ALBERT COOPER, Esq., Manchester.
FREDERICK ELIN, Esq. (John Elin and Co., merchants), Abchurch-lane.

EDMUND GRUNDY, Esq. (Edmund Grundy and Son), Manchester.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq. (David Hamilton and Co.), Manchester & Glasgow.
CHARLES STEWART, Esq. (Chairman of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and Director of the Agra and United Service Bank).

JAMES THOMSON, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother), Manchester.
Director of the Agra and United Service Bank.
CHARLES TRUMAN, Esq. (Messrs. Truman and Fry), Gresham House.
WILLIAM HARDINGE TYLER, Esq. (Director of the Agra and United Service Bank).

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER—The Chevalier Gaetano Bonelli.
BANKERS.
London..... The Agra and United Service Bank.
Manchester..... Manchester and Salford Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Henry C. Elliott, Esq., 5, Sherborne-lane, London, E.C.
Messrs. Earle, Son, Hoppa, and Orford, 6, Bond-street, Manchester.

BROKERS.
London..... Messrs. Johnson, Langdon, and Co., 22, Tokenhouse-yard.
Liverpool..... Messrs. Taunton and Co.
Manchester..... T. Warner, Esq.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., 16, Tokenhouse-yard.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—James Gutierrez, Esq.
OFFICES—7, ANGEL COURT, CITY.
2A, VICTORIA STREET, MANCHESTER.
2, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
The directors of Bonelli's Electric Telegraph Company (Limited) having established a line of telegraphic communication between Manchester and Liverpool, the working of which has proved, even beyond expectation, both practically and commercially, the unrivalled excellence of Bonelli's system, propose to extend their operations throughout the United Kingdom.

Each message is printed by the very act of transmission, in clear Roman characters, and as so transmitted is delivered, without further process to the receiver, thus absolutely excluding all possibility of error between the sender and the receiver.

The automatic nature and simple working of the Bonelli instrument renders it independent of specially-trained and, therefore, highly paid manipulators. The charge will be 6d. for 20 words.

The necessity to which all other telegraphic establishments are exposed of increasing the staff of operators in proportion with the augmentation of business does not exist; and, consequently, any increase of business must prove almost absolutely clear profit.

Prospectuses and forms may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, solicitors, or secretary, at the offices of the company. Each application must be accompanied with a deposit of £1 per share, which will be returned without deduction if no shares are allotted.

Crown Mineral Setts to Let.

LLANFACHRETH PARISH, MERIONETHSHIRE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF LANDS IN WALES is PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for a LEASE or LEASES of TWO MINERAL SETTS in the above parish, containing respectively 276 a. 1 n. 14 p. and 154 a. 3 n. 28 p., situate in the neighbourhood of the Cwmabes and Doffrynnydd Mines.

Applications must be addressed, on or before the 20th of April, to the Hon. JAMES K. HOWARD, Office of Woods, &c., Whitehall-place, London, S.W., and each application must be accompanied by a remittance of 10s., payable to Mr. W. C. HROGMS, the Receiver General at the office.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 15th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

CAKE COPPER.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 15th day of April, 1864, after which hour no tender will be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, April 4, 1864.

NOTICE.—The WRITER of the LACONIC and MYSTERIOUS STATEMENT, posted in London on the 5th, ADDRESSED to a PARTY in MANCHESTER, is REQUESTED TO FORWARD his NAME and ADDRESS.

A GENTLEMAN, having a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of CHEMISTRY in its APPLICATIONS to METALLURGY and MANUFACTURES, WISHES for an APPOINTMENT, in which the above requirements are AVAILABLE. He is also open to give advice to patentees and others on improvements in metallurgical and manufacturing processes, or the machinery connected therewith.—Address, "Chemist," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, with good certificates from one of the best Austrian Mining colleges, and a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of SILVER ORES, and the VARIOUS MANIPULATIONS to which they are subjected, besides a great PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in ASSAYING, SMELTING, and SURVEYING, and all that belongs to mining in general, WISHES for an APPOINTMENT.—Address, "Z," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SPAIN.—WANTED, a GOOD MINING SETT in SPAIN, for SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, &c., near a shipping port.—Applications, with full particulars, to be made to "S," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Cornishman, who will be disengaged in about a fortnight, as MINE AGENT and ENGINEER, either in one or both capacities, as may be required. He has filled a situation in both capacities for some years. No objection to go abroad, as he has been some years on the Continent, and talks Spanish. Testimonials, with specimens of drawings, &c., can be produced.—Address, "P. A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a 24 in. WINDING and STAMPING ENGINE. Particulars to be forwarded to Mr. THOMAS HOLLOW, Lelant, Hayle.
March 28, 1864.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, from FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED SHARES in BWLCH CONSOLS MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE, for cash.—Address, stating lowest price, "N.," Tregaron, Cardiganshire.

WANTED, FIFTY TONS of NEW or SECOND HAND FLAT BOTTOMED T COLLIERY RAILS, about 18 to 20 lbs. per yard.—State price, and how soon they can be delivered, to "G.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

DIVIDEND TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.—TO BE SOLD, FIVE HUNDRED SHARES (of £1 each, fully paid-up), at par, in the WIVELSCOMBE SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Apply to Mr. RUSSELL, 43, Moorgate-street, City.

IRON FOR SALE.—TENDERS REQUIRED for about FIFTY TONS of WELSH BARS, being an assorted stock of a merchant discontinguing. For specification and particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS HAMILTON, 4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, by whom tenders will be received until the 21st inst., and the one accepted will have immediate notice.—April 6, 1864.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—A PARTY in GLASGOW, who has an extensive connection, and who could influence a large trade with Clyde shipbuilders, DESIRES a FIRST-CLASS AGENCY for ANGLE and T-IRON, SHIP and BOILER PLATES, and SHEET IRON, or for any of these singly.—Address, "M. A. C.," care of Messrs. Anderson and Watt, 64, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

TO IRONMASTERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—BY PRIVATE SALE, on the RIVER TYNE, FORTY-EIGHT ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, in the parish of WALLSEND. It is unsurpassed for situation, having a large and deep water frontage to the river, and is intersected by the Tyne-mouth branch of the North-Eastern Railway. There is a large mansion house, cottages, offices, &c., on the ground, clay for brickmaking, &c.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. THOMPSON, 5, Dean-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—FOR SALE, can be DELIVERED IN ANY PORT IN WALES, CORNWALL, DEVONSHIRE, or IRELAND:—A CRUSHING MACHINE, consisting of large circular iron pan, with three edge-runners of cast-iron, having wrought-iron tyres, and weighing about 3 tons each, with vertical shaft and arms, and all the necessary spur and other gearing for driving from water or steam power. This machine may be used as an amalgamator. If required, a 14 ft. breast wheel for water power may be had to drive this.

A SET of STAMPS, consisting of 24 heads, about 4 cwt. each, with cast-iron barrels, tappets, lifters, frames, and spare heads, with all the necessary gearing.

A SET of AMALGAMATING MACHINES, consisting of pans, with revolving amalgamators, driven by endless bands, with wheels, riggers, brasses, and gearing complete. May be used apart from or in connection with the stamps. If required, a 30 ft. overshot wheel for driving the stamps and these amalgamators may be had.

For further particulars, apply to D. D. KYLE, Esq., 6, Victoria-street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE PROPRIETORS of a COLLIERY in full work, and now producing upwards of 100,000 tons of the best bituminous coal per annum, are DESIROUS of DISPOSING of the LEASE they hold. The quantity now worked may be doubled without extra expense, if required. The property is situated within 15 miles, by rail, of the port of Cardiff.—Particulars may be obtained of D. RANDALL, Esq., solicitor, Neath.

IMPORTANT TO COAL PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—The OWNERS of VALUABLE MINES of COAL, lying within and under a compact freehold estate of 150 acres, situate about three miles from the important manufacturing town of Blackburn, Lancashire, are PREPARED to treat for the ABSOLUTE SALE of the COAL, or to enter into favourable arrangements for leasing the same for a term of years. Good turnpike roads intersect the estate, and the same is within very easy distance of railway and canal.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBINSON and SON, solicitors, Blackburn.

COAL PROPERTY IN SHROPSHIRE.—An ESTATE in SALOP, declared by competent persons to CONTAIN COAL in ABUNDANCE beneath its surface, and upon which several openings have now been made, proving the accuracy of these opinions, will be LEASED upon favourable terms to ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSON DESIROUS of WINNING and WORKING the COAL. Coal pits in the immediate neighbourhood are in full work and paying well, and there are indications that the coal beneath the estate in question is of very superior quality. There is a canal running close to the property, and all coal raised can be readily sold at a small distance from the place.—Address, "K. O.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

GUNPOWDER WORKS TO BE LET, in the SOUTH of ENGLAND, within 50 miles of London, and capable of doing a large business.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FAIRB and LATON, No. 47, Gresham House, London, E.C.

RICH COPPER and LEAD VEINS TO LET, four veins in one sett, easily wrought, and extensive. Royalty most reasonable.—Apply to Mr. MURRAY, Post-office, Glasgow.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 22 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STAMPING ENGINE, with BOILER about 8 tons. A 14 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, high pressure, 3 ft. stroke, &c., complete, with a BOILER about 5 tons.—For viewing the same, and for price, apply to Mr. WM. HANCOCK, auctioneer, St. Austell.

FOR SALE, 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARLER, Nailsea, near Bristol.

ON SALE, a FIRST-CLASS NEW HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, has 12 in. cylinder, 2 ft. stroke, with strong link motion to valve reversing. Very suitable for a winding engine. Price, £75. Also, one same size, with governor complete. Price, £75. Other sizes proportionately low.—Apply to ISAAC W. BOLTON, Ashton-under-Lyne.

BLAST ENGINES.—FOR SALE, TWO NEW BLAST ENGINES, complete. Each will blow 6500 cubic feet of air per minute.—Apply to WM. COULTHARD and SONS, engineers, Blackburn.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.R.S., M.G.A. (Established 20 years). Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c. All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. P. Clay, 29, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS and OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MORRIS SILVER-LEAD MINE.—

LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
On the Coast-bank Principle. Divided into 4096 shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working the mineral deposits which exist in vast quantities in the Gorne Hill, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. Several lodes, possessing all the elements for producing lead ore, have been discovered and sufficiently wrought upon to warrant a vigorous exploration of the property. The situation of the grant as a field for mining enterprise is undeniably—the many natural advantages it possesses, such as timber growing on the spot, ample water-power, and its accessibility, being surrounded with good roads, render it a most desirable speculation. Extensive operations can be carried on at a comparatively trifling cost, and it is the opinion of competent judges that it requires nothing but a vigorous prosecution of operations to ensure profitable results.

A detailed prospectus, captains' reports, and every information may be obtained by applying to the secretary, at the temporary offices of the company, 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C., where all applications for shares must be made, and where samples of the ore, barytes, &c., may be seen.

At a meeting of the shareholders of Morris Silver-Lead Mining Company, held at the temporary offices, 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, this 5th day of April, 1864, the accounts for January and February, showing a balance in favour of the adventures of £64 15s., having been examined,—

It was resolved:—
That the same be and are hereby allowed and passed.
That the present number of shares (1024)—in order to comply with the wishes of gentlemen desirous of taking an interest in the undertaking—be and are sub-divided into 4096 shares.

THE MILLWALL IRONWORKS, SHIPBUILDING, AND GRAVING DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

INTRODUCED BY THE MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).

Capital, £3,000,000, in 60,000 shares of £50 each, of which 20,000 have been already subscribed.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and £4 on allotment.

No future call to exceed £2 10s. per share, and at intervals of not less than three months. It is not contemplated to call up more than £20 per share; any further capital that may be required will be raised by the issue of new shares, a preference being given to the holders of existing shares.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., F.R.S. (Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.),—CHAIRMAN.
DAVID WARD CHAPMAN, Esq. (Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co.),—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

THOMAS BRASSEY, Jun., Esq., Director of the General Credit and Finance Company.
W. M. BAILLIE, Esq., Old Bank, Bristol.

WILLIAM CARTER, Esq. (Edw Vale Ironworks).
Admiral ELLIOT.

JOHN FLEMING, Esq. (Messrs. Robinson and Fleming).
GEORGE HARRISON, Esq., M.I.C.E., late Manager of the Canada Works, Birkenhead.

E. A. MAVROGORDATO, Esq. (Messrs. Tamvaco, Micraeli, and Mavrogordato).
S. ZIZINIA, Esq. (Messrs. Zizinia, and Co.)

BANKERS.—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Edwards and Co., Westminster.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, Bartholomew-lane.
Messrs. Robins and Barber, Threadneedle-street.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Quiller, Ball, and Co.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—C. M. S. Chichester, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—84, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and extending the well-known and valuable business, hitherto carried on by private capitalists, under the firm of "The Millwall Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company."

The capabilities of the Millwall establishment for the production of every class of iron-work are unsurpassed. The engineers' shops are furnished with the most complete modern machinery adapted for the construction of marine engines of high power; the two foundries, the rolling-mills, the smiths' shops, and forges, with eight steam-hammers, of sufficient power to execute forgings of the heaviest class, are in perfect working condition, including all the latest improvements.

These mills and forges alone are, from their capacity and efficiency, of great value and when taken in conjunction with the shipbuilding yard, present a combination of profitable results not existing elsewhere. The rolling-mills, which are for the manufacture of plates and angle-iron for ships' purposes, and armour-plates, are the most powerful in the kingdom, and now stand unsurpassed for the high character of their manufacture, and can produce 1000 tons per week, including at least 700 tons of finished iron.

Upon the shipbuilding yard, which possesses a frontage to the River Thames of 1750 ft., there is capacity for laying down 35,000 tons of shipping. It comprises a new and carefully-planned dock (in which the armour-clad frigate, *Northumberland*, 6620 tons, is now being constructed for Her Majesty's Government), with all necessary appliances for shipbuilding.

In addition to ships being constructed for the British Government, the Italian Government, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Ottoman Government, and private merchants, twelve screw steam ships, with their engines, are under contract.

The company has also purchased the Britannia Graving or Dry Dock, now in efficient working, and the adjoining land, called Ferguson's Mast Pond, containing space for two dry docks of 470 and 350 feet respectively.

The operations of the company will be conducted by Mr. George Harrison, whose great experience and abilities will be devoted exclusively to the interests of this company; and as the whole of the valuable property has been ceded to the company upon terms which are considered highly advantageous, the result of the undertaking may be considered as assured.

In the event of no allotment of shares being made, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance (if any) returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of applications for shares, in the form annexed, may be obtained at the temporary offices of the company, 84, King William-street; at the offices of the Mercantile Credit Association (Limited), 21, Threadneedle-street; and at the office of the Credit Mobilier (Limited), 80, Lombard-street; also of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, and Messrs. G. H. and A. T. JAY, 15, Tokenhouse-yard.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the bankers.)
To the Directors of the Millwall Iron Works, Ship Building, and Graving Docks Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me; and I agree to pay the deposit on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required, and I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual Signature
Name in full
Residence
Profession

Date..... April, 1864.

THE CLARENCE HOTEL COMPANY, DOVER (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Liability of shareholders limited to the shares taken.

Capital £75,000, in 7500 shares of £10 each.

Deposit, 10s. on application, and £1 10s. on allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 per share.

DIRECTORS.
ALFRED SMEE, Esq., F.R.S. (Chairman of the Brighton Hotel Company, Limited).—

CHAIRMAN.
Major-General ALEXANDER, C.B., R.A. (Director of the India Tramway Company, Limited).

GEORGE FREDERICK ANDERSON, Esq., Nottingham-place, York Gate, Regent's

EDWARD COTTAM, Esq., 7, Parliament-street, and Battersea Ironworks.

STEVEN FINNIS, Esq., The Elms, Dover.

JOHN HENRY LANCE, Esq., 4, Plover-buildings, Temple.

F. J. LAW, Esq., 2, Bedford-square, London.

ROWLAND REES, Esq., C.E., Engineer to the Harbour Commissioners, Dover.

FREDERIC ROBINSON, Esq. (Director of the Brighton Hotel Company, Limited).

BANKERS.
Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., London.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Dover.

ARCHITECT—John Whitehead, Esq., F.S.A., 16,

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. ENGINEERS,
REDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST AND NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

MESSERS. W. DERRY AND CO., MINING MATERIAL
MERCHANTS, ST. AUUSTELL, respectfully inform the mining public that they have constantly ON SALE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING PLANT, IN STEAM ENGINES, pitwork, and dressing appliances, which they are prepared to offer on very advantageous terms, and such as will especially commend themselves to the projects of new undertakings.—Applications to be addressed as above, or to the engineer of the company, Mr. W. H. GRAY, St. Austell.
Dated St. Austell, August 12, 1863.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK,
has FOR SALE:—ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER 9 tons; ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WHIM ENGINE and cage, with BOILER 4½ tons; TWO 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINES, for winding or pumping; ONE CORNISH CRUSHER; ONE 30 in. diameter WATER WHEEL, 9 ft. breast, iron axle, sockets and rings; 60 fms. of 3 in. flat-rods, with pulleys.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES:—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES:—6, STONEY'S BUILDING, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
is PREPARED TO SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES:—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

ABERYSTWYTH FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).
This company's extensive FOUNDRY and FORGE WORKS are NOW IN FULL OPERATION. MACHINERY AND CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION will be EXECUTED with ACCURACY and DISPATCH, under the care of Mr. THOMAS BROOKS, from Messrs. HARVEY and Co., Ironfounders, Hayle, Cornwall.
FULL PRICES will be GIVEN for OLD CASTINGS, SCRAP IRON, and BRASS delivered at the company's works, opposite the railway station, Aberystwith.

THE TRELECH LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares subscribed.
Capital, £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each, of which a large portion has been already subscribed. With power to increase.
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 5s. on allotment.
Future calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.
DIRECTORS.

L. E. W. MORRIS, Esq., Carmarthen. [London.]
JOHN MAUGHAN, Esq., Leamington Priors, and 7, Lancaster-terrace, Regent's-park, JOHN LEWIS, Esq., merchant, Carmarthen.
R. B. TENNENT, Esq., merchant, 12, Watbrook.
GUSTAV HIRSCHFELD, Esq., 24, Cannon-street West.
RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Esq., 72, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, London.
JOSEPH LAMBERT, Esq., 26, Bedford-row, London.
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS:—London Bank of Scotland, 24, Old Jewry.
SECRETARY:—F. R. Greenhill, Esq.
MINING AGENT:—Captain R. Sanders.
OFFICES (pro tem.):—63, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company is formed for the purchase of the valuable lead mines called the Carmarthen United Mines, situated in the parish of Trelech, Carmarthenshire, as held by them under various favourable leases, at very moderate royalties, together with the water-course and plant, machinery, dwelling houses, &c., and for the purpose of further developing and extending the workings of the said mines.

The present proprietors, commencing some few years since with an available sum of less than £1000, have raised from one of the mines only nearly 800 tons of lead ore, which have produced upwards of £10,000. The mines at the bottom of the 54 are yielding 2½ tons per fm., and the same lode 18 tons per month of lead ore.
Full reports of Mr. Evan Hopkins and Capt. Waters and Sanders, showing the value and productiveness of the property, with all its great advantages, are annexed to the prospectus, and from them it will be seen that there are several veins or lodes running parallel with each other—five distinct lodes having been intersected by the deep adit level within an area of 65 fms.—and which are considered by the local agents quite as productive as the lode on which the operations are now carried on; and the fair inference is, that by the introduction of more capital, and consequent extension of the workings, a product of 50 tons and upwards a month may be obtained in a comparatively short time, and at a small increase of cost, thereby increasing the profits considerably, and resulting in a good dividend on the capital expended.

Mr. Hopkins in his report says:—"The formation embraces one of the best metalliferous ranges in the Principality. . . . The configuration of the set, and the internal conditions of the ground, the bearing of the lodes, cross-courses, &c., are highly favourable for the production of large masses of ore. The northern ground, if judiciously laid open, and the footwall of the lodes followed, will doubtless produce large masses of ore at deeper levels between the main cross-courses under the valley. . . . Therefore, I strongly recommend this mineral property to the attention of the public."

The machinery on the mine is of the best description, and in excellent working order and condition, capable of putting the mine to twice its present depth, and returning 60 tons a month, and is driven by water-power supplied by a water-course three-quarters of a mile long, also part of the purchase. In addition there is the manager's house, buildings, crushers, and other usual and necessary plant, as fully detailed in the reports.
Specimens of the ore can be seen at the British Museum, the authorities there having some months since applied for the same, and at the temporary offices of the company, where also the reports of Mr. Evan Hopkins and Capt. Waters and Sanders, and all further particulars, can be obtained, as well as from Capt. Sanders at the mine.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had at the temporary offices of the company and of the bankers.

THE DEVON CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £15,000, in 15,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.
Incorporated under The Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is specially limited to the amount of his shares.
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BRADSHAW, Esq., Hampton-court.
JAMES BAIRD, Esq., M.D., Director of Les Grandes Mines Consolidées de Villémagne (Limited).
WILLIAM GREMER, Esq., Director of the Terriello Copper Mining Company.
J. O. MASON, Esq., Director of the London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Banking Company (Limited).
B. L. PHILLIPS, Esq., Director of the European Bank (Limited).
GEORGE VESSEY, Esq., Director of Les Grandes Mines Consolidées de Villémagne (Limited).
LIEUT.-COLONEL WEMYSS, Director of the Haven Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited).

BANKERS:—London and County Bank.
BROKERS:—Messrs. Smith and Binney, 5, Angel-court.
CONSULTING ENGINEER:—Josiah Hugo Hitchens, Esq.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. J. Taylor, Mason, and Taylor, 15, Fumival's-inn, London.
SECRETARY (pro tem.):—Thomas Spillman, Esq.
OFFICES:—8, LANCASTER-PLACE, STRAND, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This company is formed for working the extensive tin mines situated on the south-eastern mountainous ranges of Dartmoor, comprising extensive limits. The leases are held under the Prince of Wales and Lord Churston for twenty-one years from 1863, subject to the payment of 1-18th dues only.

The various lodes contained in the property now to be transferred to the company are those of the well-known Bachelors' Hall, White Works, Nun's Cross, and Allaborough Tin Mines, which may confidently be expected to yield unusual profits, judging from the rich tin ore which is now seen in the lower levels; these are doubtless some of the once very productive tin mines of Dartmoor, which are yet to be rendered more profitably productive by employing capital, skill, and energy to open them out deeper. This will be done, seeing the great success that has attended the deeper working of the old Birch Tor and Vitrifer Mines, which promise before long to rank amongst the most profitable tin mines of Devon and Cornwall.

It would be here out of place and unnecessary to enter into minute details to form a correct opinion of the value of this mine, as the accompanying able report of Mr. Josiah Hugo Hitchens, the consulting mining engineer to the Devon Great Consols, is sufficiently conclusive to justify the directors in recommending this mine as a safe and very valuable investment.

The present owners of the mine having expended a large sum of money in putting the machinery in proper working order, and clearing many of the old levels, the directors have made most satisfactory arrangements with them for the transfer to the company of the property, machinery, and leases, for the sum of £5000, the whole of which is to be taken in fully paid-up shares.

Prospectuses, with reports, can be had at the offices of the company, or the brokers. Applications for the remaining shares must be made to the directors, accompanied with a banker's receipt for the deposit of 10s. per share, in the accompanying form.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Devon Consols Tin Mining Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN:—Having paid to the London and County Bank the sum of £ . . . being a deposit of 10s. per share on . . . in the above company, I request that you will allot me that number of shares of £1 each in the said company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, and to pay the further deposit of 10s. per share on allotment, and request you to place my name on the register of shareholders in respect of the shares allotted to me.
Name in full
Address
Date

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed the 21st day of April inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.
WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.
Dated this 6th day of April, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause, Rodd and Another v. Williams, dated the 23d day of March last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon,
1 (240th) SHARE of the above-named defendant,
Of and in the said MINE.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 6, 1864.

In Chancery.

REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the Cause of Brune v. Collins, (with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, in Forty-five Lots, by Mr. W. F. Cowson (the person appointed by the said Judge), at Tabby's Hotel, Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, on Thursday, April 28th, 1864, at Twelve o'clock at noon, the FEE SIMPLE IN POSSESSION OF and IN SEVERAL EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTIES in one of the most productive mining districts of the county.
The REVERSION of the greater part of the VALUABLE BREWERY PREMISES, known as the REDRUTH BREWERY, and of certain OTHER FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, comprising altogether about EIGHTY DWELLING HOUSES, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, BAKEHOUSE, GARDENS, and OFFICES, situated respectively in and near Redruth Highway, Fore-street, North-row, Ford's-row, Shute-row, Park Hamby, Red-row, Green-lane, the West End, and other parts of and in the town and parish of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall.
Printed particulars and conditions of sale, with plans, may be had gratis in London of Messrs. COOPER, KINGDOM, and COTTON, solicitors, 10, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street; at St. Austell of Messrs. SHILTON, COOPER, and Co., solicitors, and the auctioneer; at St. Columb of Mr. G. B. COLLINS, solicitor; at the place of sale; and at all the principal hotels in the county.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1864.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, EAST WHEEL MARTHA MINE, LAMERTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has received instructions from the Liquidators to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garroway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 21st day of April inst., at Two o'clock, in One Lot, all that VALUABLE MINE, together with the MATERIALS, &c., known as the EAST WHEEL MARTHA COPPER MINE, situated in the northern part of Lamerton, in the parish of Lamerton, in the county of Devon.
The sett is extensive, held on lease for 21 years, from 1st August, 1861, at £5 per annum and 1-12th royalty. The present company have paid to the lord £1500, which is to be allowed out of the royalty.
For further particulars, and to view, application to be made to Mr. GEORGE SEARBY, or to the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

CWMBRANE LEAD MINE, NEAR LLANGADOCK, CARMARTHENSHIRE, WITH THE MACHINERY, MATERIALS, ETC., FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been instructed by the Liquidators to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garroway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 21st day of April, 1864, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, and subject to the conditions which will be printed and produced, all that VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, known as the CWMBRANE MINE, situated under the several farms known as Cassara, Cwmbrane, and Pentwyn, in the parishes of Llangadock and Mowhey, in the county of Carmarthen; together with the EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, STORES, and MATERIALS, forming the whole of the PLANT and PROPERTY of the COMPANY, and upon and belonging to the said MINE, comprising amongst other things—
A 24-in. WATER-WHEEL, with CRUSHING MILL.
65 tons of 8-in. pumps, with plunger and drawing lifts; 5 jiggings-hutches; round boulders; with 2 ft. water-wheel, with dressing materials, furniture, and other articles, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
There is an excellent agent's residence, account-house, offices, and stabling, with blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, and store-rooms; an ample supply of water for dressing; and the whole of the property is now in full working order and condition. Immediate possession can be given.
For particulars, and to view, application may be made to the agent, at the mine; and for further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Mr. CHARLES THOMAS, 3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C. 1; at Garroway's; or to the auctioneer, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

IMPORTANT MINE SALE.

HOLMBUSH COPPER AND LEAD MINE, STOKE CLIMSLAND, CORNWALL.

MESSERS. RENDELL AND JOHNS have been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 19th and 20th inst., the whole of the MACHINERY, PLANT and STORES, and count-house furniture, belonging to and on the said mine, comprising—
ONE 80 in. STEAM ENGINE, with FOUR BOILERS, and first piece of main rod; length of stroke, 11 ft. in cylinder, 9 ft. in shaft.
ONE 60 in. STEAM ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, and first piece of rod; 9 ft. in cylinder, and 8 ft. in shaft.
ONE 18 in. ROTARY ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, BOILER 7 tons, and cage complete.
ONE 18 in. ROTARY ENGINE, BOILER 5 tons, with a crusher and cage attached.
A balance beam complete, 1 fad off ditto, 1 10 arm capstan nearly new, 3 arm ditto, 250 fms. of 12 in. capstan rope nearly new, 140 fms. of 12 in. capstan rope; 1 sheen, 60 ft., with oak caps; 1 ditto, 50 ft., with ditto; 300 fms. of 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 in. pumps; 9 plungers, with bottoms complete, varying from 11 to 16 in.; 162 ft. of 15 in. oak rods, 290 ft. of 13½ in. Memel ditto, 214 ft. of 13 in. ditto, 415 ft. of 12 in. red pine ditto, 90 ft. of 9 in. ditto, 550 ft. of 9 and 10 in. ditto, 34 tons of rod plates hammered iron, 30 tons of railroad iron, about 8 tons of staples and glands, 7 tons of ¾ in. and ½ chain, 3 double purchase winches, sundry shears for flat and round rope, 300 fms. of winch and shaft ladders; WATER WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter by 2 ft. breast; 1 ditto, 18 ft. by 2 ft.; 1 ditto, 8 ft. by 1 ft.; about 5 tons rod pins, from 1 in. to 1½ in.; 3 tons of flange pins, lot of clicks and valves, several tons of useful wrought-iron, several tons of wrought and cast scrap iron, large quantity of smiths' and miners' tools, bellows, anvils, &c., a quantity of useful timber and planks of various descriptions, together with numerous other lots, the particulars of which will appear in catalogues to be ready by the 13th inst., at 6d. each, to be returned to purchasers of £5 and upwards, and may be had of the auctioneers, Callington.
For viewing the same, apply to the agents, at the mine; and for further particulars to F. PRYOR, Esq., Redruth; or to Capt. R. PRYOR, Wheel Traivenny, near Liskeard.
Refreshments will be provided at Eleven o'clock, and the sale to commence precisely at Twelve o'clock.

HUNWICK AND NEWFIELD COKING COLLIERIES, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM, FOR SALE.

MR. CHARLES BROUGHT WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Wednesday, 11th May, 1864, the well-known and important current going COLLIERY, called HUNWICK COLLIERY, including with its associated coal fields 857 acres or thereabouts, with the HOUSES, COKE OVENS, and all the COLLIERY PLANT and STOCK, and EFFECTS, belonging or attached to the colliery.
Also, the well-known FREEHOLD current going COLLIERY, called NEWFIELD COLLIERY, with the adjoining LEASEHOLD ROYALTY of BINCHESSTER and NEWFIELD, containing 550 acres more or less, together with TWENTY-FOUR ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, upon which the workshops and ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR WORKMEN'S HOUSES, THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO COKE OVENS, and an EXTENSIVE FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY are situated, with the COLLIERY PLANT and STOCK, and all EFFECTS, and at about the colliery and premises.
Particulars, containing the rents, terms, and provisions of the conveyances and leases under which the respective collieries and the premises occupied with the same are severally held, and also the conditions of sale, may be had on and after the 16th of April next.
JOHN TIPLADY, Solicitor.
Durham, March 28, 1864.

VALUABLE COPPER MINE FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, and without reserve, on the 4th day of May proximo, at One o'clock precisely, on the mine, near North Molton, in the county of Devon, the LEASE (renewed for 21 years on the 17th day of February, 1864) of the whole of the very extensive HAMPELDE COPPER MINES, including the large and important additional sett recently granted by Lord Poltimore, free of any extra charges, together with the entire and complete PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, with large and commodious dwelling-house, cottages, offices, and garden, HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, winding gear, &c., large WATER WHEELS, pumps of various sizes, ropes, chains, ladders, jiggings hutches and sieves, iron, timber, wagons, shears, windlasses, whips, launders, balance bobs, drawing wheels and crushers, and all other requisites for the efficient working of the mine. Also, four Berdan's machines (never used), pans 6 ft. in diameter within 45 cwt. each, with four iron balls 2 tons each, and four ditto 16 cwt. each. The whole on view, with the necessary plans, any time prior to the day of sale.

N.B.—The average produce of the above far exceeds in quality that of any other English mine, 1862 tons of ore having realised £22,384 net, and this including halvaus, up to December last, and the vendors, having no alternative but to wind-up the present company, have to state their sincere belief that a small expenditure of further capital would make this one of the most remunerative mines in the kingdom.

Catalogues, together with conditions of sale, at 1s. each, to be had at the mine, on application to Capt. Pore; or in Liverpool from Mr. CHAS. HAND, Hope Chambers, Leather-lane, Dale-street.

TO IRONMASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, with FARM BUILDINGS and MANSION HOUSE, within a short distance of the Great Western Railway station, and intersected by main line of railway. Also, the MINES and MINERALS under the same, consisting of THREE SEAMS OF IRONSTONE and JET, and FREESTONE, the ironstone in course of working, with the usual plant and requisites, cottages, &c., and of good quality, the whole affording a rare opportunity to a capitalist entering the iron trade, being well adapted for the erection of ironworks, and situated within 6 miles of Whitby, and about 28 miles from Middlesbrough-on-Tees. Terms can be arranged.—Apply to Mr. MATTHEW SNOWDON, Arundel House, Whitby; or to Mr. JOHN MARLEY, mining and civil engineer, Darlington, for leave to inspect, plans, and other information.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By Trustees under the direction of the will of the late Owner.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, the following FREEHOLD HOUSES AND LANDS, situate at ABERCARN, in the parish of MYNYDDYLLWYD, in the county of MONMOUTH; also, a COPYHOLD ESTATE near thereto, held of the MANOR OF ABERCARN, which from their proximity to the ABERCARN COLLIERIES, all the SEAMS and VEINS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, FIRE-CLAY, and other MINERALS discovered in those pits are supposed to be found under these properties, and which will be disposed of with the same.

The FREEHOLD PROPERTY, called "THE THOMAS SHON," is numbered in the tithe-map and book of references of the said parish as follows:—2806, 2807, 2808, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2814, and 2824, and contain 17 a. 2 s. 19 p., upon part of which are six dwelling-houses at will, and upon another part are twelve houses, erected by different tenants, under leases; the surface of this property produces an annual rental of £66.
GLANSHON ESTATE is copyhold, held of the Manor of Abercarn, and numbered in the tithe-map and book of references of the said parish 2869, 2870, 2871, 2873, 2874, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2882, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2896, 2897, and 2898, and is described in the said book of references as containing 74 a. 3 s. 14 p.; the surface of this estate is now let at the low rent of £40 a year.

The freehold part is well situated for building, and it is expected in a few years a large portion will be let for that purpose; and with regard to the minerals under both properties, it is stated by competent judges that the veins lie well for working, and are unbroken by any known fault; and, as they are intermixed, and form part of a large tract of maiden land in that locality, the minerals under them, and the facilities they offer for the working of the minerals in the adjoining lands, render them a valuable acquisition to the owners of such lands, or to capitalists wishing to embark in mining pursuits.

Tenders to be addressed to Mr. W. G. REES, Holly House, near Newport, Monmouthshire, from whom all further information may be obtained.

WHEEL MARY GREAT CONSOLS MINE.—TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the MINE and MINERALS OF WHEEL MARY GREAT CONSOLS, ST. NEOT, CORNWALL, having engine-power sufficient to develop the property. Many of the present adventurers are willing to join a party who may purchase in the further prosecution of the mine.—For further particulars, apply to J. C. BROWN, Esq., Rose Hill, Chertfield; W. BRADLEY, Esq., Soho Brewery, Sheffield; J. C. ISAAC, Esq., merchant, Liskeard; or to Mr. C. THORPE, at the mine, March, 1864.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, newly discovered, and very promising, comprising THREE LODES OF RICH LEAD AND SILVER, &c., well worthy the attention of capitalists, the surface quartz assayed yielding 6 cwt. to the ton of fine silver, with traces of gold, ground and water very advantageous, close for shipment and to the railway, TO BE DISPOSED OF forthwith, on favourable terms.—For samples or further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Grogan, Harlech, North Wales.
P.S.—The lodes are on the top about 12 feet, with a string of lead 6 inches.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an EXTENSIVE GEOLOGICAL GRANT OF LAND, possessing AURIFEROUS QUARTZ and GREENSTONE LODES.—Particulars, with terms, may be had from ROBT. W. WYNN, Esq., Cefn-y-mers, Llanbedr, Merionethshire; or Mr. H. P. OWEN, C.E., the same address.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TO BE LET, an EXTENSIVE COAL FIELD, between Risca and Abercarn, and within 8½ miles of the port of Newport, containing the well-known RISCA BLACK VEIN, together with all the other seams of coal that have been proved by the Risca and Abercarn pits.—For particulars, apply to ALEXANDER BASSETT, Esq., C.E., Cardiff.

CHILTON COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, by the Trustees of

the Right Hon. the Earl of Eidon, all the VALUABLE SEAMS OF COAL lying under the GREAT and LITTLE CHILTON ESTATES, belonging to the Earl of Eidon, situate near FERRYHILL, in the county of DURHAM, and containing together about 1240 acres.

A shaft has been sunk on the Little Chilton estate, and the upper seams—viz., the "Five Quarter" and the "Main Coal"—have been worked under a portion of the estates. The former is found at 40 fms. from the surface 4 ft. 4 in. thick, and the main coal 55 fms. from the surface 3 ft. 6 in. thick, both seams producing coals well suited for house consumption.

A boring has also been made to the Harvey seam, 81 fms. below the main coal, and found to have a section of 3 ft. 7 in., and it is believed that this seam will produce the description of coal for which so great a demand exists for coking and manufacturing purposes.

The boring was not continued below the Harvey seam, but it is confidently expected, judging from other sinkings made in the neighbourhood, that the Brockwell seam will also be found, this being an extremely valuable seam, and well adapted for house consumption or coking.

The estates are intersected by the West Hartlepool and North-Eastern Railways, by means of which great facilities are afforded for sending the coal and coke for shipment, for land sale, and for supplying the great and increasing demand for manufacturing the ironstone now so extensively worked in the adjoining district of Cleveland.

A sufficient number of cottages for the workmen required for an extensive colliery, also agents' houses and offices, have been built on the estate, and are the property of the Earl of Eidon.

The situation of this property, its favourable position as regards the Cleveland ironstone district, and the abundance of coal and limestone underneath the estates, suggest the locality as being well suited for the erection of blast-furnaces and ironworks.

The new lessee can have the current going stock belonging to the lessors at a valuation.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, mining engineer, Tyne-mouth, Northumberland.—Tyne-mouth, March 17, 1864.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE of their MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST AND IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL, TO LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also TO MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MINE. All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DUMFRIES, and BOWEN, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID,

FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
F. E. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.

Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

DANIEL COLLINGE AND SON'S PATENT

SPONGE CLOTHS.
WE HAVE APPOINTED Mr. ELLIS LEVER, of this city, SOLE AGENT for the SALE OF OUR PATENT SPONGE CLOTHS in the MINING DISTRICTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Manchester, March 5, 1864.

I shall be glad to SUPPLY SAMPLES and PRICES OF DANIEL COLLINGE AND SON'S PATENT SPONGE CLOTHS, which are a VALUABLE SUBSTITUTE for COTTON WASTE in the CLEANING OF ENGINES and MACHINERY.
23, Market-square, Manchester.
ELLIS LEVER.

CORNISH CRUCIBLE AND BLACK-LEAD POT MAKER,

JOHN JULEFF, FORE STREET, and PEDN-AN-DREA, REDRUTH.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,

MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW, MILGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes. The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED either to WORK VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls (200 to 600 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also, MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING MACHINES FOR DRIVING ADITS.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAV

Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)

MILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. CHAINS OF ALL DIMENSIONS. STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON for MINING, MANUFACTURING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
S.B.—AGENTS for TANGY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK, and WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASSE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

EDGE AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED FLAT AND ROUND CHAINS AND WIRE ROPES,
For MINING PURPOSES.
BOUKS, KIBBLES, BOILERS, IRON BLOCKS, and BLOCK CHAINS.
RAILWAY COUPLINGS, HORSE TRACES, CRANE CHAINS,
USES, and FORGINGS.
MANUFACTORY, COALPORT, SHROPSHIRE.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, for
Mining Chains.
Exhibition Medal, 1862.

WEIGHING MACHINERY,
CONSISTING OF
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES and HIND'S PATENT RAIL and ROAD
BRIDGES, overhead TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES and CRABS,
WAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.
CRANES
WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, or TRAVELLING KINDS; and CRABS and
WHEELS for STEAM or HAND POWER, &c. Also, TURNABLES, WATER
COLUMNS, TANKS, and PUMPING MACHINERY, and GENERAL RAILWAY
PLANT, manufactured by
RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER,
SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and
International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL,
CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease
of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD,
GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is
requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY
ST. ALLEN POWDER MILLS, near TRURO, beg to CALL ATTENTION to
their NEW PATENT BLASTING POWDER, possessing the following advantages:—
1. IT IS WEIGHED IN A DIFFERENT MANNER, and is therefore lighter than the
weight required for a charge, thus effecting a saving of ONE-
FOURTH on the COST. This is supplied at the PRICE of ORDINARY POWDER—
£46 per ton.
2. THE NEW PATENT BLASTING POWDER.
This is a new manufacture. It is stronger than ordinary powder, the relative strength,
by chemical analysis, being as 131 to 119. The grain also being very light, there is the
same saving as on Davey's powder in the quantity used—viz., about 25 per cent. There
is a further saving of £10 per ton on the price, this powder being delivered to the mines
at £36 per ton. The TOTAL SAVING on the use of the New Blasting Powder may
there be taken at not less than TWENTY POUNDS PER TON. It is now in regular
use in several of the principal Cornish mines, and the agents report a saving on the cost
to this extent.
3. THERE IS ALSO A GREATER SECURITY in the use of this powder for the lives of the
miners, as it DOES NOT IGNITE by FRICTION or PERCUSSION, as may be shown
by striking it with a sledge on an anvil. It will not, therefore, explode in tamping, ex-
cept by the striking of a spark.—Nancekuke Mills, Redruth, February 1, 1864.

THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUZE COMPANY,
SCORRIER, CORNWALL,
SOLICIT ORDERS for the DIFFERENT KINDS of SAFETY FUZE which they
are PREPARED to SUPPLY, of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of ANY LENGTH.

NANCEKUKU POWDER MILLS.—These mills are now in full
work on powder for mining purposes, and have RESUMED the MANUFACTURE
of DAVEY'S BLASTING POWDER, the make of which was interrupted by
the accident in September, 1862. The peculiarity of this powder is the lightness of the
grain, by which a DIFFERENCE of about TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. is made in
the WEIGHT REQUIRED for a CHARGE, thus effecting a SAVING of ONE-
FOURTH on the COST. This is supplied at the PRICE of ORDINARY POWDER—
£46 per ton.

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by striking it with a sledge on an anvil. It will not, therefore, explode in tamping, ex-
cept by the striking of a spark.—Nancekuke Mills, Redruth, February 1, 1864.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUZE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, MINING AND QUARRY COMPANIES, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.

ABRILLIANT JET BLACK, SUPERIOR TO PAINT
IN APPEARANCE, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best
description, and is economical in its use; one gallon, at 1s., is equal to 14 lbs. of paint,
which costs 4s. For COLLIERIES HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS,
CARBON BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwt.
each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE.
GLOVER AND CO. have now on hand a really splendid painting sample of spirits of tur-
pentine substitute, a pure crystal, not more volatile than the genuine American turpen-
tine, and quite inoffensive to smell. Price, 2s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

PETROLEUM.
This oil gives a pure, white, soft, and brilliant light, easily regulated, and portable.
For works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy
of the article are unequalled.

WASTE NO OIL.
STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS.
Not liable to leak, and which economise space in the stores. From 600 gallons, 48 dia-
meter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 15 diameter by 21 in height,
price 15s., WITH EVERY VARIETY OF SIZE AND PRICE BETWEEN.

STRONG IRON BUCKETS.
2½ galls. .. 4s. 6d. | 3 galls. 5s. 0d. | 3½ galls. .. 5s. 6d. | 4 galls. 6s. 0d.

WAGON GREASE.
GLOVER AND CO., No. 40, MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE,
FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects,
and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever
introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and
the action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space
than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts,
and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this
hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be
worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion.
The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine,
as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps em-
ployed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand,
clay, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheel Concord Mine, South Sydenham,
Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company
(Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

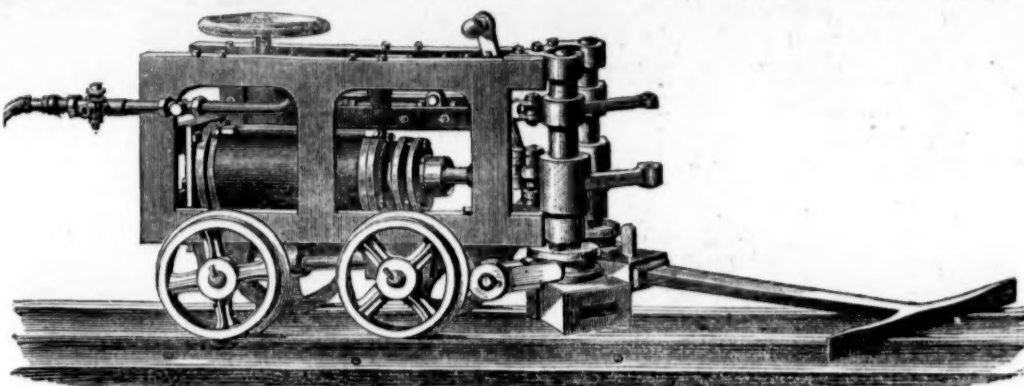
J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP
AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will
GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE
of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE,
London, March 21, 1863. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN

COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 3d.
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Published every morning, price 1d.
Office, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields;
155, High-street, Sunderland.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND JONES have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL
CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOTIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which
will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE
SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.
All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and JONES, No. 11, South-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

* * * COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT
of the ABOVE PATENT.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron
tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WED-
NESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a
PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their
wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

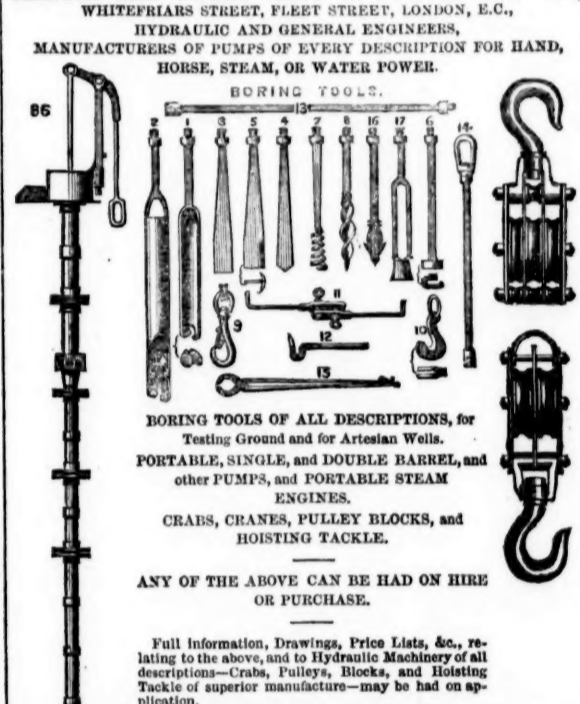
RUSTON, PROCTOR, AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
PRIZE PORTABLE ENGINES are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for WINDING,
PUMPING, SAWING, &c. These
engines have, in public competition, won the
highest honours. For ECONOMY in
WORKING, LARGE ALLOWANCE of
POWER in CYLINDER AREA and
PROPORTIONATE SIZE of BOILER,
STRENGTH of CONSTRUCTION, HIGH
FINISH, and GENERAL EFFICIENCY,
they are unrivalled, having recently been
AWARDED THIRTEEN GOLD,
SILVER, and BRONZE
PRIZE MEDALS,
And numerous other prizes.



Messrs. A. Knowles and Sons write:—
GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you that we have now in the portable engine of
8 horse power you supplied us with, and have great pleasure in informing you that it
works well, and we are much pleased with the workmanship and finish of it.
We are, yours respectfully,
ANDREW KNOWLES AND SONS.

Illustrated, descriptive, and priced catalogues may be had on application to the Shear
Ironworks, Lincoln.

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.),
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND,
HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



BORING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for
Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.
PORTABLE, SINGLE, and DOUBLE BARREL, and
other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM
ENGINES.
CRABS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and
HOISTING TACKLE.

ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE
OR PURCHASE.

Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., re-
lating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all
descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting
Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on ap-
plication.

MESSRS. W. EASSIE AND CO.,
RAILWAY SAW MILLS, MOULDING SHOPS, &c., AND
GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTING YARDS,
HIGH ORCHARD, GLOUCESTER.

Are PREPARED to FURNISH QUOTATIONS for any description of WOOD FIT-
TINGS for home or foreign RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS,
DWELLINGS, WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, STORES, GLASS HOUSES, &c.
They will also CONTRACT for WOODEN FITTINGS of ANY KIND IN CON-
NECTION with IRON BUILDINGS, &c.
The above would in all cases be designed ready fitted, so as to ensure speedy re-erection.
Numerous drawings of works of the above nature, already executed, can be seen on
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porary Huts, permanent Shedding, and every description
of Miners' and Contractors' Tools, at the very lowest
prices. References can be given where many thousands
of the above have been supplied to different parts of the
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rent of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much
they may be exposed to the fire.
We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all par-
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No. 2 " 18 " 32s. "
No. 3 " 20 " 36s. "
No. 4 " 22 " 40s. "
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THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S WIRE-ROPE
IS FULLY PROVED by a RIVAL MANUFACTURER at the LIVERPOOL PUBLIC
TESTING MACHINE, on the 29th of October, 1860, on which occasion GARNOCK,
BIBBY, and Co.'s ropes were found to be the STRONGEST of
all the TWELVE SAMPLES from different makers then
tested, as reported in the papers of the day. For example:—
(Certified by Mr. Williams Macdonald, superintendent.)


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all the TWELVE SAMPLES from different makers then
tested, as reported in the papers of the day. For example:—
(Certified by Mr. William Macdonald, superintendent.)
Garnock, Bibby, and Co.,
Corresponding sizes from other manufacturers.

| Sizes. | Tons c. | Tons c. | Tons c. |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3¼ in. 18 55 | 16 10 | 11 10 | |
| 2½ in. 8 15 | 7 15 | 5 0 | |

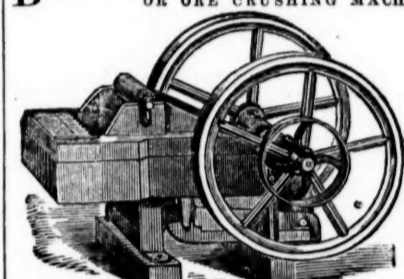
Remaining sizes with similar results.

* Samples taken promiscuously from stock by a rival
manufacturer's agent.
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SWAN HEMP AND WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS,
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SMALL FRAGMENTS
ROCKS, ORES,
AND MINERALS OF
EVERY KIND.



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way to all parts of the
globe, being now in pro-
fitable use in California,
Washoe, Lake Superior,
Australia, Cuba, Chili,
Brazil, and throughout the
United States & England.

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an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HURT.

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crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

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road metal, free from dust. Messrs. Ours and Mather, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

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limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Oreoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons
of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of
the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold
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For 1861, 1862, and 1863.

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Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

This work contains the following particulars, viz.:—The geological position, present
prospects, name of purser, manager, and secretary, with annual returns of each mine
during the last three years, and total dividends paid to the present time.
It is illustrated by a map of Cornwall, showing its parliamentary division, and popu-
lation; geological district maps, divided into four sections, in which are shown the
boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, source of rivers, &c., together with maps of
St. Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Gwinnard, Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great
Consols, and Tavistock mining districts, showing boundary lines of each sect, with the lodes,
eluvians, and cross-courses traversing the same. It also contains longitudinal and trans-
verse sections of the Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Charles Thomas), with
report upon the same; sections of the workings at Botallack, corrected down to the pre-
sent time by the manager (S. H. James, Esq.), with historical account of same; surface
plans and sections of all the leading mines in both counties, with observations upon each,
including geological map of the Fowey Consols district (kindly furnished by Major
Davis, R.M.), as also all the information necessary for the guidance of those unac-
quainted with mining.

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Railway and mine investments, free from risk, should act only
upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part go-
verned by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without re-
ference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expen-
diture, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring
companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the re-
newal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have
access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than
any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay di-
vidends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently
occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security,
more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The
undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to
capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years'
experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in se-
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order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our
opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Pr. | Business. | Dividends Per Share. | Last paid |
|--|-------------|-------|----------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1200 Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.] | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | 9 13 0 | 0 15 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock | 2 0 0 | — | — | — | 13 4 0 | 0 2 0—Jan. 1864 |
| 1248 Boscastle (tin, copper), St. Just | 6 15 0 | — | — | — | 1 0 0 | 0 5 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 200 Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just | 2 7 6 | — | — | — | 474 15 0 | 5 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 5000 Brompton (lead), Cardigan [L.] | 15 7 0 | — | — | — | 0 16 0 | 0 2 0—Jan. 1864 |
| 916 Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn | 30 0 0 | — | — | — | 7 5 0 | 1 5 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 2900 Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwent | 25 0 0 | — | — | — | 30 15 0 | 0 10 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 12000 Copper Miners of England | 100 0 0 | — | — | — | 7 1/2 per cent. | Half-yearly. |
| 40000 Ditto (stock) | 100 0 0 | — | — | — | 11 8 0 | 0 15 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 867 Cwm Eryn (lead), Cardiganshire [L.] | 7 10 0 | — | — | — | 259 10 0 | 4 0 0—Nov. 1863 |
| 1024 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | — | — | — | 901 0 0 | 10 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 348 Dolcoath (copper), Camborne | 125 17 6 | — | — | — | 745 10 0 | 8 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 12800 Drake Wells (tin, copper), Calstock | 2 1 0 | — | — | — | 0 18 0 | 0 1 6—May, 1863 |
| 512 East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] | 29 10 0 | — | — | — | 119 0 0 | 2 0 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 6144 East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] | 2 14 6 | — | — | — | 10 5 0 | 1 2 6—April, 1864 |
| 200 East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire | 32 0 0 | — | — | — | 357 10 0 | 2 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan | 24 8 0 | — | — | — | 1 0 0 | 0 7 6—Jan. 1864 |
| 1906 East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron | 2 13 6 | — | — | — | 63 0 0 | 1 0 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 2900 Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.] | 25 0 0 | — | — | — | 1 0 6 | 0 3 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 5000 Frank Mills (lead), Christow | 3 18 6 | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 6 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 2900 Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.] | 4 0 0 | — | — | — | 5 15 0 | 0 10 0—Nov. 1863 |
| 1798 Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage | 18 6 0 | — | — | — | 3 7 6 | 0 10 0—Nov. 1863 |
| 5908 Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.] | 40 0 0 | — | — | — | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 1248 Great Work (tin), Gernoe | 100 0 0 | — | — | — | 25 0 0 | 1 15 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 1024 Herodotus (tin), near Liskeard [S.E.] | 8 10 0 | — | — | — | 415 10 0 | 3 0 0—Dec. 1863 |
| 400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales | 18 15 0 | — | — | — | 135 15 0 | 7 0 0—Jan. 1864 |
| 9000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon | 4 10 6 | — | — | — | 16 7 0 | 0 9 9—Jan. 1864 |
| 1800 Minera Mining Co. [L.] (Wrexham) | 25 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) | 7 0 0 | — | — | — | 6 0 0 | 1 0 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 40000 Mynydd (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.] | 2 10 0 | — | — | — | 0 8 0 | 0 2 0—April, 1864 |
| 250 Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery | 20 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 13 0 | 0 2 6—Mar. 1864 |
| 6000 New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Cons. (tin) | 1 6 8 | — | — | — | 36 19 0 | 0 2 6—Mar. 1864 |
| 5936 North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes | 1 9 0 | — | — | — | 9210 0 0 | 10 0—Jan. 1864 |
| 6400 Par Consols (cop.), St. Biazey [S.E.] | 1 2 6 | — | — | — | 7 19 6 | 0 10 0—Nov. 1863 |
| 292 Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.] | 80 0 0 | — | — | — | 72 5 0 | 1 0 0—July, 1863 |
| 1773 Polbreton (tin), St. Agnes | 15 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 10 0 | 0 1 6—Jan. 1864 |
| 512 Polbreton (tin), St. Agnes | 8 0 0 | — | — | — | 14 0 0 | 0 10 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 1131 Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] | 10 6 7 | — | — | — | 432 10 0 | 6 0 0—June, 1863 |
| 6000 Rosewell Hill and Ransom United | 2 16 0 | — | — | — | 74 10 0 | 1 0 0—May, 1864 |
| 512 South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.] | 1 6 0 | — | — | — | 370 13 0 | 1 0 0—Nov. 1863 |
| 512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall | 8 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 5 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 496 S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.] | 18 19 6 | — | — | — | 489 10 0 | 1 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 4000 St. Day United (tin), Redruth | 14 0 0 | — | — | — | 14 8 0 | 0 10 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 940 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives | 8 0 0 | — | — | — | 5 8 6 | 0 15 0—Jan. 1864 |
| 4000 Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.] | 9 0 0 | — | — | — | 45 0 0 | 4 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 4200 Vigar and Clogau (copper) [L.] | 4 0 0 | — | — | — | 25 3 0 | 0 5 0—Mar. 1864 |
| 4000 West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] | 1 10 0 | — | — | — | 45 0 0 | 4 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 2000 W. Chiverton (id.), Penzance, Cornwall [S.E.] | 84 0 0 | — | — | — | 3 0 0 | 0 10 0—Oct. 1863 |
| 256 West Darnley (copper), Gwennap | 35 10 0 | — | — | — | 1 8 6 | 0 5 0—Jan. 1864 |
| 400 W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.] | 210 200 210 | — | — | — | 9 7 6 | 0 7 6—Jan. 1864 |
| 512 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] | 2 6 0 | — | — | — | 76 5 0 | 1 0 0—May, 1864 |
| 1000 Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin) | 7 0 0 | — | — | — | 57 17 0 | 0 10 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 1024 Wheal Grylls (tin), Penzance | 2 4 0 | — | — | — | 338 8 0 | 0 5 0—Jan. 1864 |
| 512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea | 3 10 0 | — | — | — | 166 15 0 | 4 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 4296 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes | 5 4 6 | — | — | — | 45 0 0 | 4 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] | 2 0 6 | — | — | — | 14 5 0 | 0 15 0—Nov. 1863 |
| 896 Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] | 9 17 6 | — | — | — | 0 13 0 | 0 13 0—Jan. 1864 |
| 1024 Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.] | 8 0 0 | — | — | — | 166 15 0 | 4 0 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 80 Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall | 70 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 13 0 | 0 5 0—Nov. 1863 |
| 896 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne | 58 10 0 | — | — | — | 14 5 0 | 1 6 0—Aug. 1862 |
| 1040 Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.] | 5 17 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2044 Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwennap | 6 11 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7000 Wicklew (copper) [L.] | 2 10 0 | — | — | — | — | — |

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---|---|---|-----------|-------------------|
| 240 Boscan (tin), St. Just | 20 10 0 | — | — | — | 36 10 0 | 1 0 0—Mar. 1862 |
| 1900 Carn Brea (copper), Illogan | 15 0 0 | — | — | — | 278 10 0 | 2 0 0—Feb. 1862 |
| 3000 Chiverton (lead), Penzance, Cornwall [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | — | — | — | 85 0 0 | 2 0 0—June, 1862 |
| 256 Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne | 35 0 0 | — | — | — | 1 7 0 | 0 7 0—May, 1862 |
| 2450 Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan | 17 15 0 | — | — | — | 7 12 0 | 0 4 0—Sept. 1862 |
| 1024 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth | 12 0 0 | — | — | — | 147 0 0 | 5 0 0—June, 1862 |
| 1055 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer | 8 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 10 0 | 0 2 6—Feb. 1863 |
| 280 Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham | 300 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 17 6 | 0 2 6—Jan. 1863 |
| 4076 Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock | 5 16 3 | — | — | — | 41 9 3 | 0 2 6—Jan. 1860 |
| 3000 Dyfnwyl (lead), Wales | 12 6 8 | — | — | — | 7 18 6 | 0 5 0—Dec. 1861 |
| 940 Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath | 4 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 3 0 | 0 1 6—Mar. 1862 |
| 6000 Great South Tolgus [L.] Redruth | 0 14 6 | — | — | — | 1091 0 0 | 5 0 0—May, 1860 |
| 10240 Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit) | 0 2 0 | — | — | — | 18 18 1 | 0 7 6—Aug. 1862 |
| 1800 Levant (copper), tin, St. Just | 2 10 0 | — | — | — | 0 10 0 | 0 5 0—June, 1862 |
| 640 Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold | 4 0 0 | — | — | — | 9 15 0 | 1 0 0—Dec. 1862 |
| 8000 Oreside (lead), Flintshire | 0 8 0 | — | — | — | 7 0 0 | 0 10 0—Sept. 1862 |
| 5000 South Exmouth (lead), Christow | 1 5 0 | — | — | — | 11 0 0 | 2 0 0—Mar. 1862 |
| 280 Speare Moor (tin, copper), St. Just | 31 17 6 | — | — | — | 8 15 0 | 1 0 0—Jan. 1861 |
| 572 Trelony Consols (tin), St. Ives | 12 10 0 | — | — | — | 14 10 0 | 3 0 0—June, 1861 |
| 10000 Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.), Wrexham | 1 0 0 | — | — | — | 101 1 3 | 0 10 0—Oct. 1862 |
| 1024 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron | 15 13 0 | — | — | — | 0 19 0 | 0 3 0—May, 1862 |
| 60 West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshires | 80 0 0 | — | — | — | 2400 10 0 | 5 0 0—Feb. 1861 |
| 1024 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | — | — | — | 284 5 0 | 4 0 0—Mar. 1862 |
| 6400 West Fowey Consols (tin and copper) | 7 10 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 120 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon | 5 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1000 Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant | 2 6 0 | — | — | — | — | — |

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|---|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 20000 Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.] | 7 7 6 | — | — | — | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0—Dec. 1863 |
| 3464 Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia | 5 0 0 | — | — | — | 310 0 0 | 5 0 0—June, 1863 |
| 6000 Central American (silver) [L.] | 5 0 0 | — | — | — | 4 6 8 | 0 14 0—Dec. 1863 |
| 12000 Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] | 40 0 0 | — | — | — | 59 12 0 | 1 0 0—Jan. 1864 |
| 100000 Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | — | — | — | 0 9 0 | 0 9 0—Dec. 1863 |
| 70000 English and Australian [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | — | — | — | 1 10 0 | 0 2 6—Feb. 1864 |
| 18000 East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | 7 1/2 per cent. | Yearly. |
| 25000 Fortune (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] | 2 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 11 4 | 0 3 0—Feb. 1864 |
| 25000 Con. Mining Assoc. (copper), Jamaica | 120 0 0 | — | — | — | 19 15 0 | 0 10 0—June, 1863 |
| 40000 Kapunda Mining Co. Australia [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 11 2 | 0 5 0—Oct. 1863 |
| 16000 Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.] | 3 0 0 | — | — | — | 1 7 3 | 0 7 3—Jan. 1864 |
| 10000 Pontbagnat (sil.-lead), France [S.E.] | 20 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 11 0 | 0 1 6—Jan. 1864 |
| 97500 Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | — | — | — | 61 5 0 | 3 0 0—Dec. 1863 |
| 11000 St. John del Rey [L.] Brazil [S.E.] | 15 0 0 | — | — | — | 2 9 0 | 0 7 6—May, 1863 |
| 43714 Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] | 28 5 0 | — | — | — | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0—Oct. 1863 |
| 10000 Vancouver (coal) [L.] Mexico [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 7 0 | 0 3 0—Nov. 1863 |
| 20000 West Canada Mining Company [L.] | 1 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0—Aug. 1863 |
| 45000 Yabamatana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.] | 3 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — |

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|---|--------------|------------------|
| 10000 Alten and Quenangen Uni. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.] | 4 10 0 | — | — | — | 4 5 0 | 0 15 0—Nov. 1863 |
| 10000 Copalco Mining Company, Chile [S.E.] | 16 0 0 | — | — | — | 6 18 0 | 0 10 0—Nov. 1862 |
| 10000 Gt. Barrier Land, Min. & Co. [L.] [S.E.] | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | 16 per cent. | May, 1863 |
| 10000 Lusitania (cop. of Portugal) [S.E.] | 2 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 19 6 | 0 1 6—Feb. 1862 |
| 103615 Marquette and New Granada [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 9 6 | 0 1 6—July, 1862 |

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call. |
| 100000 Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Dec. 1863 |
| 35000 Alamos (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | 1 1/2 % |
| 20000 Bauris Tin Streaming Company [L.] | — | — | — | — | Oct. 1863 |
| 75000 Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Fully paid. |
| 15000 Cape Copper Mining Company [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | 13 1/2 % |
| 25000 Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Feb. 1864 |
| 17000 Central Huanan (copper) [7000 £ paid] | — | — | — | — | Jan. 1863 |
| 80000 Consols Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | July, 1863 |
| 10000 Copalco Smelting [L.] Chile | — | — | — | — | Fully paid. |
| 75000 Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Oct. 1863 |
| 25000 East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Oct. 1863 |
| 80000 East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Dec. 1863 |
| 15000 El Chico Mining and Reduction (silver) [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Mar. 1864 |
| 20000 Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.] | — | — | — | — | Fully paid. |
| 10000 Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica | — | — | — | — | July, 1863 |
| 80000 English and Canadian Mining Company [L.] | — | — | — | — | Fully paid. |
| 40000 Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.] | — | — | — | — | Fully paid. |
| 50000 Frontino and Boitve (gold), New Granada [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Nov. 1862 |
| 90000 Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | June, 1863 |
| 80000 Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Stock. |
| 4000 Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Jamaica | — | — | — | — | Fully paid. |
| 10000 Karibits Colliery Company [L.] | — | — | — | — | Fully paid. |
| 30000 Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.] | — | — | — | — | Fully paid. |
| 100000 Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | 2 1/2 % |
| 2000 New Burra Burra (copper) (Australia) | — | — | — | — | Aug. 1862 |
| 10000 New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg | — | — | — | — | Nov. 1863 |
| 80000 North Rhine copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Nov. 1862 |
| 50000 Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | June, 1863 |
| 15000 Pacheco Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | June, 1864 |
| 80000 Panicleiro (copper) [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Stock. |
| 6000 Pail River Lead and Mineral [Limited] | — | — | — | — | Stock. |
| 23000 Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Jan. 1864 |
| 10000 San Roque (lead), Spain | — | — | — | — | Fully paid. |
| 60000 Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Jan. 1864 |
| 120000 Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Feb. 1864 |
| 15000 South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | May, 1860 |
| 12000 Tepic Colliery Co., Bohemia [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | June, 1863 |
| 80000 Valdemar Mining Company [L.] [S.E.] | — | — | — | — | Mar. 1 |